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Dewey Promises Farm Aid; Roosevelt Cites War Record

G. O. P. nominee pledges fullest assistance, free from federal dictation, to agriculture.

President asks 4th term on basis of 'incredible war achievements' by 'tired Administration.'

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 28—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today pledged to the nation's agriculture the fullest government assistance in increasing and maintaining farm prices and in providing farm credit in a program which, he said, would be free from federal "dictation and control."

Delivering his long-promised major farm speech here in the heart of the rich and productive agricultural center of his own State, the Republican presidential nominee accused the Roosevelt Administration of debasing constructive and needed farm programs put forward by the farmers and of "exploiting them for political profit and to gain control of the operation of our farms."

Charging that even what is necessary and worth while in the Government's farm policies is undermined by overlapping, conflicting, and duplicating federal agencies, Governor Dewey declared:

"The White House spreads confusion from the Cabinet level up, and the Secretary of Agriculture spreads confusion from the Cabinet level down—that's why we need a responsible cabinet in this country. That's why it's time for a change."

On the ground that "it took a war to get decent farm prices just as it took a war to get jobs," Governor Dewey asked his audience at the Syracuse Central High School Auditorium and the farmers throughout the country he was addressing over the "Farm and Home" radio hour whether they saw any hope of achieving a stable and prosperous agriculture under the New Deal.

Though he did not refer directly to President Roosevelt's Friday night speech in Philadelphia, which emphasized his role as Commander in Chief, the Governor spoke an obvious reply when he said: "As you know, a change in Administration next Jan. 20 will not involve any change in our military command. But it will bring an end to the bickering, chaos and the confusion in Washington. It will bring a stronger, more united nation backing up our fighting men without division and warring at home.

"It will be a signal to all the world that free government is strong and able to strengthen itself in total war. It will mean quicker victory. And it will mean an administration which does not fear the peace—one which will bring our fighting men home promptly when victory is achieved."

Commitment to Agriculture

To agriculture he made this commitment:

"We cannot control the weather, but for the sake of the nation, we can and we must avoid extreme price fluctuations. As a nation, we are committed to the proposition that the prices of major farm products must be supported against the substandard levels we

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Governor Dewey's address in Syracuse: Page 8.

Democrats Report Campaign Costs

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 28

The Democratic National Committee spent $1,052,589 between Jan. 1 and Oct. 25, out of $1,093,178 in contributions during the same period, it reported to the Clerk of the House of Representatives today.

With a bank balance of $40,588 on Oct. 25, the National Committee, in a report submitted by Miss Mae Oliver, Assistant Treasurer, said it had unpaid obligations of $131,015.40.

President Roosevelt, candidate for a fourth term, has contributed $1,000 to the Committee, the report showed.

'Freedom of Action' Upheld by Martin

By the Associated Press

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 28

Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania said today that there was a fifth freedom, "freedom of action," which was "the right of an American to work out his own destiny."

Addressing Boy Scouts at the 25th annual pilgrimage to pay tribute to President Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Martin said:

"We hear a lot of talk about freedoms. Freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of worship; freedom of assembly. They are the basic freedoms. But there is a fifth freedom; . . . that is freedom of action. It means an American has the right to work out his own destiny as his wishes and abilities dictate and as he himself thinks best."

Argentine Call Gets No Reply In Washington

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Argentine Government's call for a conference of American Foreign Ministers to settle the "Argentine problem" echoed through the corridors of the State Department and the Pan American Union today, but with no reply forthcoming.

It was apparent from official failure to welcome the Argentine proposal that the motives behind the appeal are suspect and that until there is more evidence of a change of heart internally by the militarist Farrell regime which seized power almost a year ago in Buenos Aires there is small chance that Argentina will be welcomed back into the family of American nations.

The Argentine call for a conference to resolve the "Argentine problem" is generally interpreted here as being an attempt by President Farrell to end the diplomatic ostracism of his country by challenging United States leadership in Pan-American affairs. If Buenos Aires can win even a few converts among the Latin-American nations it will have broken out of the hemispheric isolationism that has threatened to strangle it economically and weaken it politically.

Nazi-Fascist Influence

The Argentine plea to the Pan American Union that it call a parley of foreign ministers made it clear that while it invited a full investigation of its international conduct and relations with other American Republics it did not intend that its domestic policies be open to discussion. And yet in the eyes of the State Department and President Roosevelt the Farrell regime is falling increasingly under Nazi-Fascist influence and discussion of charges of its repudiation of Inter-American obligations cannot be separated from such domestic matters as the pro-Nazi attitude of the Argentine press.

There is nothing here to indicate that the United States Government has in any way changed its attitude toward the Argentine régime which was expressed suc-

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Holland: British Break Loose; Yanks Take All of Samar Isle; Japs Lose Sea Attack Power

American naval victory aided by success of 'baby' flat tops as maneuverable craft.

40,000 Nazis pocketed along Dutch coast—Allies occupy Greek isle of Piscopi.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Western Front broke into movement again as British and Canadian forces crashed through the northern anchor of the German line in southwest Holland.

Canadian armor and infantry captured Bergen op Zoom, key stronghold at the very end of the battle front on the Holland mainland. Twenty-five miles to the east, the British Second Army entered the important road and rail center of Tilburg amid remarkable demonstrations of joy by the population.

About 40,000 Germans, who have been holding out on a 20-mile stretch of country between the battle front and the Meuse River, are dangerously pocketed, with only two escape bridges to the north—at Moerdijk and Geertruidenberg.

The British, within five miles of Breda, are only 14 miles from Moerdijk. At 's-Hertogenbosch, they are closing in from the east.

Only a few Germans on Walcheren and South Beveland Islands around Flushing prevent the complete opening of Antwerp's port to General Eisenhower's flood of supplies. These Germans are isolated last-ditchers. As soon as they are cleared out of the Schelde waterway, the gates will be open to rapid changes on this front.

Meanwhile in the Philippines General MacArthur's 1st Cavalry, in whirlwind moves, pushed up through northern Leyte Island across the narrow strait to Samar Island, marched with little opposition to Catbalogan, the Capital, and practically took possession of the whole island.

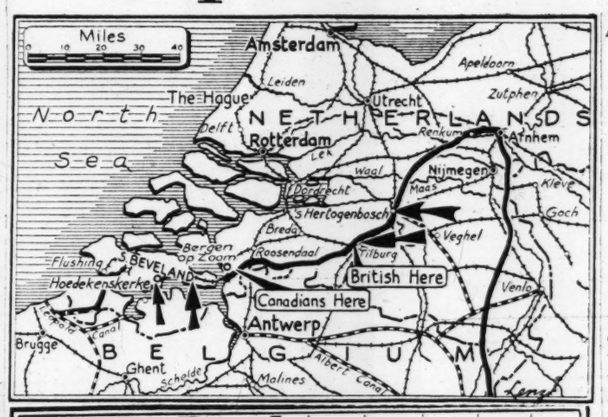
This move put the American forces more than 100 miles nearer to Luzon, divided from Samar only by a 10-mile strip of water.

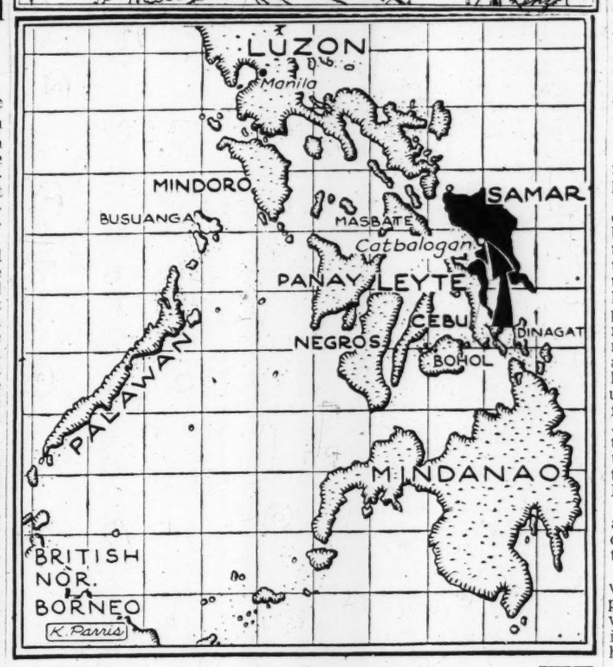
On Leyte, 40 towns have been rapidly liberated and 70 miles of the northeast coast line is in American hands. Japanese casualties were estimated at more than 14,000, representing about half of the Island's defenders. The notorious Japanese 16th Division, credited with atrocities at Bataan, is described as "completely defeated."

American losses on the Island were estimated at 518 killed and 1,503 wounded.

A dramatic situation is developing in Slovakia, where 25,000 Czech patriots are completely isolated at Banska Bystrica in the middle of Slovakia. They have held out easily so far, but with the advance of General Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army westward through Ruthenia's capital, Ungvar, the Germans are being driven back through Slovakia in such swarms that the Patriots are threatened with being overwhelmed, unless General Petrov can cover the 140 miles between his forces and Banska and save the situation.

In the Aegean Sea, British forces have occupied the island of Piscopi (Tilos), 25 miles northwest of Rhodes, thereby increasing their hold of the islands around Crete and the southern Aegean.





By a Staff Artist

New Dents in Axis Perimeter

Upper: Arrows indicate main points of advance of British and Canadian forces in Holland. The main Allied advance is through Tilburg and Bergen op Zoom. Lower: Capture of Samar Island, above Leyte, strengthens Gen. Douglas MacArthur's hold on the central Philippines and brings him close to Luzon.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For nearly three years the two mightiest navies in the world have sparred and maneuvered, stung and evaded. During the early period it was the American which shunned general fleet action. During the later period it was the Japanese which sought to overcome mounting inferiority by skill.

But it was destined in the book of war that sooner or later the two must meet and fight it out where the weight of the big guns would count as well as the bombs. This week it happened.

The scene was laid in the narrow waters of the mid-Philippine passages.

Beginning on Monday the pieces on this gigantic and fateful chessboard began to converge toward the congested Gulf of Leyte where the outcome of General MacArthur's whole Philippine venture lay with the great fleet of transports and supply ships behind his newly won beaches. Most of his men were ashore, but the supplies and ammunition which would keep them ashore were still to be unloaded. Without them his ground forces would be as badly off as the Japanese pockets withering on the vine of the Solomons or along the coast of New Guinea or on the by-passed islands of the mid-Pacific.

MacArthur's immediate vulnerability was the magnet which drew the Japanese fleet toward the great decision.

He and his men and his cause were the pawn for which the sea powers of Japan and America were wagered against each other in a sea battle with far-reaching historic consequences.

That battle has now been fought and won—not in the classic form of Trafalgar or Jutland, where the two fleets met as compact masses, but in a whole series of separate actions, some as much as 500 miles from others, in which 10,000-ton merchantmen converted into aircraft carriers met 35,000-ton battleships at point-blank range and torpedo boats challenged a hundred times their weight, and the swift and incalculable variable of air power hung over the whole shifting maze of action.

As Final as Jutland

The results are not all in and may not be for weeks. But enough are in to show that a decision at least as final as Jutland has been attained. Germany still had a fleet-in-being after Jutland and a fleet almost as large on paper as before. But it was a beaten fleet which never again dared to challenge. It had been outclassed and its fighting spirit crushed. It remained from the day of Jutland on only an impassive factor which kept allied naval power on a constant vigil, but could do no more.

That much we know has been done to Japan's fleet. It has lost its power to contest control of the China Sea as decisively as the Germans at Jutland lost their power to contest control of the North Sea. As the remnant of a fleet-in-being it can sting by stealth and it can force us to maintain large and costly naval forces on the alert constantly against it. But we know today that it can never again risk anything ap-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Gygax Takes Over Navy Post; Hexha Heads Albania Cabinet; U. S. to Have Huge Ship Surplus

The World's Day—October 28, 1944

Boston: Gygax Assumes Naval District Command

Rear Admiral Felix X. Gygax, USN, today assumed command of the First Naval District, and also became Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, in ceremonies at the Yard this morning. He succeeds Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, USN, who has held this post since February, 1943.

Miss Emily Rockett, Radcliffe graduate, and daughter of the founder of the Boston Cab Company, has been named Executive Vice-President of the American Taxicab Association.

Connecticut political observers anticipate re-election of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. Only an unexpectedly heavy plurality for President Roosevelt, they believe, would result in a gubernatorial victory for former Democratic Governor Robert A. Hurley. [Page 2.]

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey plans to stop briefly at Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester on Wednesday, Nov. 1, on his way to Boston for his major Massachusetts speech that evening, it was learned today.

In Europe: Hexha Heads New Albanian Cabinet

New Albanian Government, headed by Col. Gen. Enver Hexha, commander of the Albanian Army of National Liberation, was formed Oct. 20 in the liberated city of Berati. King Zog, who ruled prior to the German and Italian occupation, now is in London.

Bulgarian armistice negotiations were under way in Moscow as a representative of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, arrived to take part in the discussions.

Vught, in the Netherlands, the largest concentration camp, where an estimated 30,000 persons passed on under the hands of German torturers, was being transformed into a shelter for refugees by Allied Civil Affairs officials. The 640-acre estate near Vught fell into Allied hands Oct. 27.

Spanish Partisan Forces who have infiltrated across the Spanish frontier from France now hold about half a dozen villages between Canfranc and Andorra and have taken over the Republic of Andorra, a Reuter dispatch from Madrid said.

In Moscow, the Supreme Soviet conferred the first titles of "Mother Heroine" on 14 mothers who have 10 or more children. Leading the group was Ann Alexakhina, eight of whose 12 children are in the Red Army. Second was Kenya Zotova with 13 children, five of whom are in the Army.

People of Belgium will receive 400,000 pounds of food daily for 20 days from the Allied armies starting Nov. 1, in order to help relieve the food shortage, Maj. Gen. George W. E. J. Erskine, chief of the SHAEF mission to Belgium, announced.

Washington: U. S. to Have Huge Ship Surplus

The United States will have more than half the world's ocean shipping facilities by the middle of next year, Surplus Property Administrator Will Clayton told a congressional subcommittee.

Establishment by the War Food Administration of a new staff office to supervise and co-ordinate the functions of its various agencies in connection with disposal of surplus property, contract settlements and reconversion, was announced by WFA. David Meeker, who has been chief of the Farm Machinery and Supplies Branch of the WFA Office of Materials and Facilities, was named Director of the new Office of Surplus Property and Reconversion.

National: Better Christmas for G. I. Predicted

A bigger and better Christmas for servicemen overseas was predicted by Postmaster Albert Goldman, of New York, who said that twice as much mail had been handled by the New York Post Office this year as last. From Sept. 15 to Oct. 26, 1,601,855 sacks of mail and 26,903,137 parcels were handled in the New York Office, compared with 573,481 sacks of mail and 8,602,215 parcels during the same period in 1943, Mr. Goldman said.

Fifty-one members of Local 1000, Paper Workers Organizing Committee, C. I. O., have been fined from $5 to $25 each for participating in a recent unauthorized strike at the Consolidated Paper Company plant in Munroe, Mich.

Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt of Louisville, Ky., was elected President of the American Municipal Association at conclusion of its 21st annual and third wartime conference in Chicago. Mayor R. E. Riley of Portland, Ore., was elected Vice-President and J. N. Caldwell, secretary of the South Carolina League of Municipalities, was elected trustee.

Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, for the last seven years President of University of Wisconsin, was selected as provost of University of California to administer the affairs of the Los Angeles campus.

Americas: Argentine Ministry Vacancy Filled

Gen. Juan Pistarini, Argentine Minister of Public Works, was appointed Acting Minister of Agriculture to succeed Gen. Diego Luis Mason, resigned. General Mason, a strong nationalist, left the Government without public comment on his reason for resigning.

Zeros Swoop Over Leyte; 'Fighting Two': Air Saga

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD A BATTLESHIP IN THE HARBOR OF LEYTE, Philippine Islands, Oct. 24, Delayed.—At this very moment we are engaged in one of the heaviest air raids that the Japanese have flown against shipping here in the harbor.

Everywhere around me, ships are partially hidden by a large smoke screen which has been thrown up to obscure them. About five minutes ago, three planes came over flying very low, facing a terrific barrage of ack-ack fire, and dropped their bombs harmlessly among the ships.

Just a moment ago over in the direction of Tacloban, capital of Leyte, a group of enemy planes went sweeping in low with ack-ack fire trailing far behind them. . . . It looks like Tacloban is getting a real heavy bombing now.

Boats are sweeping in around the harbor now ready to come to the assistance of any ship that might be hit.

Over on my right a gunboat is laying a smoke screen around a group of LST cargo ships that are standing out. There is a plane sweeping in low over Tacloban that is only up about 1,500 feet. I

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By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 28—Airmen of "Fighting Two" are on their way home after making one of the finest records of any fighter group in the Pacific carrier fleet.

They participated in every important carrier action from Makin to Manila, Between November, 1943, and September, 1944, they sank 50,000 tons of enemy shipping and destroyed 506 enemy planes. Each pilot in the outfit has flown at least 40 individual strikes and 28 of the squadron's airmen are aces. Among them they hold 117 decorations and are being recommended for more.

In the early months of its career in the Pacific, "Fighting Two"

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Belmont Plans Postwar Adieu To Overhead Wiring and Poles

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, Mass., Oct. 28—Removal of miles of unsightly telephone poles and overhead wiring from Belmont's streets was today designated by this town's highly successful, municipally run light and power station as "local, postwar, planning project No. 1."

With only a single $10,000 payment left on a $150,000 underground wiring project launched right after the 1938 hurricane, Belmont expects to be all set with a $50,000 to $75,000 surplus in its municipal power plant's treasury to continue "a worthwhile venture in beautification" that has already resulted in the removal of repulsive-looking wiring from more than 15 miles of local streets.

The last payment on the original loan, made necessary by the heavy destruction to the power system in the "big blow" of six years ago, will be paid next April "just in time to get into the clear for continuing the removal of poles and wires after the war," declared Chester L. Howe, manager of Belmont's town-run power station.

Adds to Surplus

While handling the loan through its own profits, hence without adding a nickel to the local tax load, the town-run power plant has also managed to add nearly $10,000 a year to its accumulative surplus for postwar unemployment relief.

This has been done, Mr. Howe insisted, while maintaining for Belmont one of the lowest rate-schedules for electricity in the Commonwealth. The power plant takes electricity from Cambridge and transmits this borrowed power to local customers at 3 to 4 cents a kilowatt.

When the "big wind" passed this way in '38, removal of the antiquated system of overhead street wiring had already been started to the extent of underground conduits, buried beneath five miles of local streets. The hurricane toppled telephone poles and tangled street wires into a mesh of electrified cobwebs on 5 to 8 miles of streets.

What the town lacked in im-

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Unabated Drunken Driving Called Biggest Road Menace

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — The danger of the drunken driver on the highways of America is growing rather than waning, according to the latest nation-wide surveys.

In fact, the problem of preventing the mixing of gasoline and alcohol has become so acute that now it is considered by the California Department of Motor Vehicles to be "perhaps the most difficult enforcement problem confronting the traffic authorities."

Nor is the danger which follows drinking confined only to the driver. The surveys of the National Safety Council show that drinking on the part of pedestrians is even more dangerous to the person concerned than in the case of drivers. Thus last year, 13 per cent of all drivers involved in fatal accidents were found to have been drinking, whereas 14 per cent of the pedestrians were found to have been.

The extent to which alcohol has been found to be increasingly responsible for the United States' road-accident toll is shown by a comparison of the 1943 figures quoted above with those for 1934, the first full year following the repeal of the 18th Amendment. In 1934, only 5 per cent of driver fatalities and only 6 per cent of pedestrian fatalities were traced to drinking. The driver percentage has increased steadily, while the 14 per cent of pedestrian accidents traceable to alcohol last year was exceeded only by the 16 per cent registered in 1940 and the 15 per cent in 1942.

Menace Continues

In commenting on the whole problem of gasoline plus alcohol, the California Department of Motor Vehicles in its annual statistical report on traffic accidents in 1943 says, "The menace of the drunken driver continues unabated. It is perhaps the most difficult enforcement problem confronting the traffic authorities. Safety groups and enforcement officials met at frequent intervals throughout the year and made special efforts and plans to cope with the difficulty.

"The State Board of Equalization clamped heavy restrictions upon liquor dispensers of roadside taverns who were indiscriminate in their sales to intoxicated

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De Gaulle Recognition Lessens Polish Issue Disappointment

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor Recently returned from Moscow

Simultaneous recognition of the de Gaulle Government in France by the three major Allied powers, is a new encouraging demonstration of Allied unity that offsets something of the disappointment over failure so far to reach accord on Poland.

The Soviet for some time has leaned toward extending full recognition to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and has gone farther in that direction than any of the other major powers. As far back as August, 1943, Moscow recognized the French Committee of National Liberation as the "representative of the state interest of the French Republic and as the leader of all French patriot forces fighting against the Hitlerite tyranny."

In other words, while Britain and the United States limited their recognition of the Committee to its right to administer "those overseas French territories which recognize its authority," the Russians acknowledged its leadership of the Underground in metropolitan France.

Looks to Moscow

As a result, General de Gaulle has looked more and more toward Moscow for backing in the face of the early cool attitude of London and the cooler attitude of Washington toward his regime. Yet while the Russians cultivated his friendship, they carefully avoided giving offense to America and Britain by extending to General de Gaulle the full recognition he demanded. Once or twice when the French envoy to Moscow, Roger Garreau, became too importunate he was gently but firmly held in check by the Kremlin. In this respect the Russian perhaps profited from the outcry that was raised over their single-handed action last April in recognizing the Badoglio Government in Italy.

But without breaking ranks the Russians have neglected no opportunity to urge on Britain and America the timeliness of broadening the recognition of General de Gaulle. All of this has been duly noted and remembered by French public opinion.

It was a revealing commentary on current Soviet policy that the chief support for General de Gaulle should have come from Moscow, the opposition from the Western powers. For by no stretch of the imagination can General de Gaulle be called a Communist or even "pink." Under the circumstances one would have expected his main backing to have come from London or Washington. But the fact remains that the West accepted him slowly and reluctantly, and only after all alternative candidates had been cashiered by the French people.

Change of Setting

It is the change of setting that has helped to alter the Washington and London view of General de Gaulle. Against the stodgy colonial-conservative background of Algiers, the fiery patriotic General seemed a wild-eyed radical. But today in Metropolitan France

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Western Front:

Nazi Collapse Looms in Holland

The German stand in southwestern Holland is nearing collapse, front dispatches declared, as British-Canadian columns drove toward the enemy's last two escape bridges in an effort to cut off perhaps 40,000 Nazi troops below the Meuse River.

Canadians seized the Germans' western anchor of Bergen op Zoom without a fight, and bit within a mile of the stronghold of Roosendaal. British Army troops closed within five miles of the central

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Gov. Baldwin's Re-election In Connecticut Is Forecast

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28—Most Connecticut political observers are of the opinion Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin will be re-elected on Nov. 7.

Only if President Roosevelt should carry the State by an unexpectedly heavy margin will the two-term Governor go down to defeat at the hands of former Democratic Gov. Robert A. Hurley, observers believe.

Political leaders generally agree that to win over the popular Republican Chief Executive, Mr. Hurley must be the beneficiary of the same type of Roosevelt wave that swept the entire Democratic State ticket into office four years ago. At the present time no such sizable wave is considered rolling into the Nutmeg State this year.

Staged Comeback

The 1944 gubernatorial contest presents the same lineup that has faced Connecticut voters for the past two elections. Four years ago Mr. Hurley defeated Governor Baldwin for re-election by approximately 13,000 votes, while President Roosevelt carried the State by approximately 56,000 votes.

Two years ago Governor Baldwin staged a political comeback to defeat Mr. Hurley by more than 25,000 votes. Without President Roosevelt's presence on the Connecticut ticket, Mr. Hurley lost considerable political strength.

Some Democratic leaders, however, feel that the heavy voter turnout anticipated this year in view of prospects of record voter registration will react favorably upon the chances of the entire Democratic ticket. They argue that recent election figures show that when the Connecticut voter turnout is small the Democratic chances are slim and that when a heavy percentage of the registered voters appears at the polls the Democrats usually win.

Politicians are also watching the vote obtained by Mayor Jaspar McLevy of Bridgeport, 11 times Socialist nominee for Governor. Six years ago Mayor McLevy was largely responsible for Governor Baldwin's first gubernatorial victory. In that year Mayor McLevy, a perennial candidate for Governor, reached the peak of his statewide voting power, polling 166,253 votes, most of them coming from the Democratic column. Mr. Baldwin polled 230,237 votes, the then Governor Wilbur L. Cross, seeking his fifth term, 227,549.

In the 1940 election Mayor McLevy polled slightly more than 17,000 votes, while in 1942 his total was more than 34,000 votes.

May Be Important

Thus the McLevy vote this year may also be important to both major parties. A large vote for the Socialist Mayor would constitute an almost insurmountable obstacle to Mr. Hurley.

Governor Baldwin is considered the strongest man on the Republican State ticket. He has none of the handicaps that affect the chances of Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut for re-election.

While the latter is suffering some Republican disaffection because of his pre-Pearl Harbor "isolationist" record, Governor Baldwin will undoubtedly gain almost united Republican support. Furthermore, it is reported that he will receive some Democratic support.

Reconversion of Connecticut industry is one of the major issues in the campaign, as are plans for rehabilitation and re-employment of veterans.

Governor Baldwin argues that his administration, having started planning for reconversion of industry and veterans' rehabilitation, should be continued in office to carry out the developing plans.

Hurley Charges

Former Governor Hurley is charging that the Baldwin administration has done nothing toward reconversion of plants and nothing for war veterans.

Governor Baldwin insists that plans are rapidly developing for veterans' rehabilitation and for displaced war workers. In addition he said that plans are being blueprinted for swift reconversion.

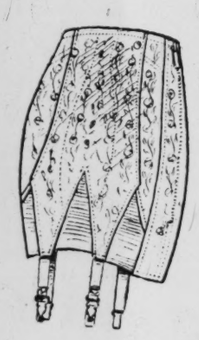
The Democratic candidate, former State Commissioner of Public Works, is proposing establishment of a State veterans' department to help veterans obtain jobs and education. Likewise he favors barring State's Attorneys from private practice of law, giving them adequate salaries. He also proposes placing probate judges on a flat salary and eliminate the present fee system.

In addition he urges establishment of an agency to aid small business, and liberalization of old age assistance benefits.

Governor Baldwin, on the other hand, is pointing to the accomplishments of his administration, including the setting up of an agency to obtain Latin-American business for Connecticut firms. He calls attention to the highway commission which is now drafting a program of highway development. The Connecticut Development Commission, he adds, is planning aids to small industry.

A New Figure

FROM YOUR OWN



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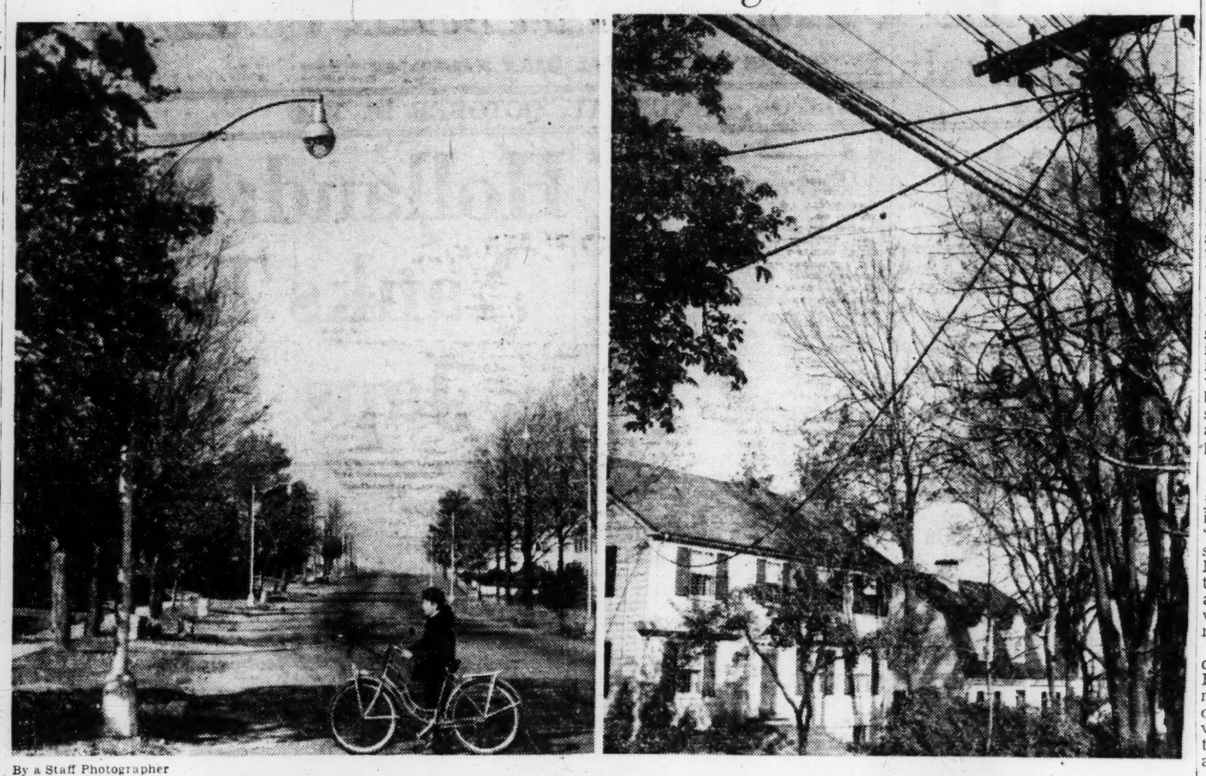
Belmont Goes 'Underground'



By a Staff Photographer

The New and the Old in Massachusetts Town's Residential Power System

By putting overhead street wiring underground, Belmont is heading toward beautification of its streets, attractive residential areas, economical power and postwar unemployment relief. Left: New steel-pole system fed by underground cables. Right: Unsightly wooden-pole system with maze of overhead wires that blight residential districts.

Better School Janitorial Work Urged by the Strayer Report

The following story presents further details of the report of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

If Boston's school children are to have clean, attractive buildings in which to study, standards of janitor service must be raised and the whole custodial system reorganized, declares the Strayer School Survey. The report describes the present janitorial situation as most unsatisfactory in practically every respect.

The survey staff was "amazed" to find no organized training provided for janitors. "Every alert school system," it says, "has found it essential to provide specialized instruction for the men and women who carry the responsibility for the health, comfort, and safety of its pupils and teachers and who care for its costly school plant."

Janitor's Job Important

Pointing out that the janitor's job is far more important than is recognized, it criticizes as "archaic" the Civil Service division's requirements for custodians. Nor does it think that the selection of employees should be dissociated from the authority which has the responsibility for rendering the service.

Present working conditions for custodians are described as poor. Hours are irregular, "work assignments are dictated by the amount of work that individual custodians will accept without objection," tools are inadequate, and salaries are inequitable, the survey found.

178 Separate Pay Rates

"An absurd situation prevails in the determination of salaries," it says. At the moment there are 178 separate salary rates for 247 senior custodians, ranging from $103.51 to $35 a week, plus the emergency compensation of $200 a year extended to all City employees since March 1, 1943. They are paid extra for evening duty, $1.25 for senior and $1 an hour for junior custodians.

No reasonable salary classification plan has been developed in Boston, according to the report, while actually under the Civil Service classifications only 54 of these 247 men rate being senior custodians, because only that many have charge of other janitors. The others should be grouped with the 165 junior custodians, it says.

"Bid" for Assignments

One unfortunate result of the current salary plan is the frequent transfer of janitors from school to school causing unreasonable disruption of service. The varying rates encourage custodians to "bid" for assignment to a school carrying a slightly higher salary, the survey found, and during the process of transfer and filling of new vacancies thus set up, many schools go for a time without any custodial service at all. There were 133 such transfers in 1943.

At the time of the report the Schoolhouse Custodian had charge of 431 custodial workers in 268 school buildings scattered over an area of 46 square miles, yet in the performance of this exacting job, he had no help other than an office secretary. "The administration of the operation of 268 school buildings requires a trained and efficient supervisory staff," comments the report.

It recommends that such a staff be set up under a Supervisor of Plant Operation who would be responsible to the proposed Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Business Affairs. This would bring Boston's system into line with the generally accepted practice of coordinating responsibility for plant operation and educational administration. Boston's Schoolhouse Custodian is subordinate neither to the Superintendent of Schools nor the Business Manager but is responsible solely to the School Committee.

Deplores Lack of Supplies

Deploring the meagerness of custodial supplies, the report declares that Boston "is extravagant to spend so little on equipment to implement the work of its relatively well-paid custodial staff . . . It is certain that the best trained, most competent workman cannot be effective unless he is provided with adequate tools."

An engineering survey of janitorial service in Boston resulted in a very low score, only one build rating higher than "poor." The report places the blame not so much on the custodians as on indefiniteness of requirements for employment, lack of supervision, undermanning, infrequent cleaning, and the practice of assigning pupils instead of janitors to clean blackboards and erasers, and failure to assign custodians' many duties demanded of them in other school systems.

Points to Need of Women

The report also criticizes the present policy of employing no women on the custodial staff. Some of the present overloading of undermanned buildings could well be relieved by women, and all buildings used exclusively by girls demand women workers, it insists. It condemns as "unfortunate" the present practice, necessitated by this policy of deferring till the end of the day the essential servicing of toilet facilities.

The arrangement by which custodians collect their salary by calling personally at City Hall on Saturday mornings results in a considerable loss of service, and the report proposes that "if no better method can be found, the United States mails might be used to deliver pay checks."

Union P.A.C. Head Quits Unit's Work

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Charging the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with attempting "to stifle free speech," and with "high-handed methods and attempts to force donations," William Morrison, vice-chairman of the P. A. C. of General Electric Local No. 203, resigned yesterday.

Mr. Morrison, in addition to his P. A. C. post, is chairman of the Plant Protection Committee at G. E. and a member of the executive board of Local No. 203. He remains a member of the union.

Prior to his formal resignation he issued a statement urging re-election of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin as a "real friend of labor" and urged the return of the Governor to office as "a good man who deserves to be returned to office."

Dairy Farmers Of N. E. to Meet In Boston Soon

More than 8,000 New England dairy farmers will be watching events in Boston on Oct. 31, and Nov. 1 when nearly 500 delegates and agricultural leaders convene at the Hotel Bradford for the 27th annual meeting of the New England Milk Producers' Association.

Featured speakers at the banquet session on Oct. 31 will be T. G. Stitts, Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch, War Food Administration, and R. B. Corbett, of Chicago, Ill., Secretary-Treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Toastmaster will be Arthur L. Deering, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, and Director of the Maine Extension Service.

At Tuesday afternoon sessions preceding the banquet, speakers will include Richard D. Alpin, Associate Administrator of the Boston Milk Market; Mrs. Margaret K. Taylor, of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation; and Herbert W. Voorhees, President of the New Jersey Farm Bureau.

Officials of the Association participating in the program include Theodore Chamberlin, President; W. P. Davis, General Manager; C. W. Swonger, Research Economist; Henry W. Fienemann, Assistant Manager of Marketing, and Harold P. Adams, Assistant Manager of Field Service.

The second day's session on Wednesday, Nov. 1, will be devoted to the annual business meeting of the co-operative.

Ten Defendants In Pay Roll Case Are Found Guilty

Ten defendants were convicted and one was found innocent last night in Federal Court in the Bethlehem-Hingham alleged $500,000 pay-roll fraud case. Judge George C. Sweeney continued the case until Monday afternoon for further disposition.

Walter J. Webber of Plymouth was found innocent and was released from indictment. Those convicted are: Maurice Baron, Dorchester; Anibal Batista, Milford; Rene Biganzoli, Dorchester; Alfred N. Charest, Acushnet; Edward F. McGunnigle, Jr., Brockton; Hyman Paris, Mattapan; Ralph G. Scalzi, Watertown; Carl A. Testa, Waltham; John W. Welch, Everett, and Alfred Zani, Watertown.

It had been contended by the Government that certain counters—the men who record the time put in by welders—had formed "clubs" at the shipyard to which the welders contributed $5 weekly in order that their names be included on time slips with extra hours to which they were not entitled.

Belmont Plans Postwar Adieu To Overhead Wiring and Poles

Continued from Page 1

mediate cash, it made up for in the courage of its convictions that the outmoded system of carrying wires on bracketed, wooden poles must go. So the town's power plant management borrowed the $150,000 to remove the toppled poles and to bury the wiring system.

Proved Soundness

Another big wind last month proved the soundness of postwar plans. Not a single interruption in electric power was recorded along the system of underground conduits by the latest blow, other than those occasioned by damage to conencting lines aboveground.

As part of its postwar planning project, the power plant will encourage all new home developments to install underground wiring as an incentive to home buyers. A co-operative arrangement between the electric plant and the telephone company makes it possible to have underground wiring at about $20 per lot more than the cost of conventional, aboveground wiring.

Ordinarily, the conversion of old streets to underground wiring entails an assessment of about $125 to $150 a lot, which is the chief reason such conversions are infrequent.

"Long distance planning is the only way to beat this problem of overhead wiring which blights virtually all of our towns and cities," said Mr. Howe. "The expense entailed in converting from overhead to underground is terrific. But Belmont has started, and is preparing for the day when all wiring will be underground, even if it takes 100 years."

Immediate results of Belmont's venture is expected to show in general interest throughout the State for removal of overhead wiring everywhere. A practical attack upon the problem is envisaged by Mr. Howe in connection with the vast, home-building boom to follow the war, when great, new communities will be built from scratch.

"It is to the advantage of all towns and cities," he said, "to see to it that all new developments eliminate the ancient system of putting wires, cables and lighting units on ugly, wooden poles. These poles have no place in modern planning," he concluded.

Belmont's newest home districts are already honeycombed with well-designed concrete and steel poles, having arched arms and cone-shaped, rippled light globes. Absence of overhead wiring is a pleasant contrast to the hodgepodge of heavy cables and swaying, sagging wooden poles still scattered through the oldest sections of Belmont.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Cold

Boston and Vicinity—Some high cloudiness, with highest temperature near 56 degrees. Continued cold tonight, with the lowest temperature near 36 degrees at Boston. Sunday fair and somewhat colder.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont — Partly cloudy, with somewhat higher temperatures today, followed by light snow flurries in north portions by night. Partly cloudy with scattered light snow flurries in the mountains tonight. Sunday fair and somewhat colder.

Massachusetts — Some high cloudiness in east portion, fair west and central portions, with somewhat higher temperatures today. Fair and continued cold tonight. Sunday fair and somewhat colder.

Connecticut — Fair with somewhat higher temperatures today. Fair and continued cold tonight. Sunday fair and somewhat colder.

Rhode Island — Some high cloudiness with slightly higher temperatures today. Fair and continued cold tonight. Sunday fair and somewhat colder.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed for strong northerly winds this morning, becoming northwest and diminishing somewhat this afternoon, but increasing to strong northwest again tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:18 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 9:48 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:14 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Monday, 10:40 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Red stamps L5 through P5 will become valid on Oct. 29. No more red stamps then until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue stamps S5 through W5 will become valid on Nov. 1. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. Airplane stamp 3 will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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Alcohol Study Tells Vagaries Of Inebriates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28—How widely the chronic excessive user of alcohol differs from the average human being is disclosed in a study of persons arrested for drunkenness in Connecticut.

Findings were analyzed by Prof. Selden D. Bacon, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Yale University, and published in the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol. Dr. Bacon reported on the variations in behavior:

1. Of the inebriates, only 47 per cent were ever married, whereas 80 per cent of all urban Connecticut males of the same age range were married.

2. Only 23 per cent of the inebriates are married and living with their wives, whereas normal expectancy would be 73 per cent.

3. Of the inebriates who had married, 25 per cent are separated, whereas normal expectancy would be 4 per cent.

4. Of the inebriates who had married, 16 per cent are divorced, whereas normal expectancy would be 1.4 per cent.

5. The "most mobile" categories, in the description of residential stability, show a percentage of inebriates five times greater than the percentage shown by the traffic-violator group.

6. The inebriates are more unemployed.

7. The inebriates hold their jobs for much shorter periods.

8. The inebriates are proportionately (relative to any or all of the control groups) by far underrepresented in professional, proprietary, or managerial occupations, and distinctly overrepresented in unskilled labor jobs, especially in unskilled service.

9. The inebriates are more poorly paid than the control groups.

10. Concerning four widespread recreational practices, the percentages of inebriates and traffic violators, respectively, who reported as never participating were as follows: (visiting) inebriates 26, traffic violators 3.5; (dancing) inebriates 36.6, traffic violators 66.3; (clubs) inebriates 81.0, traffic violators 45.8; (movies) inebriates 22.1, traffic violators 5.9; the "other offenders" were in each case just between the two.

11. In the recreational practices in which they do indulge, the inebriates participate alone or with casual acquaintances in 64.6 per cent of the cases, compared with only 13.6 per cent of the traffic violators and 38.5 per cent of the "other offenders."

12. When drinking, the inebriates usually drink alone or with others of the same sex in 72.1 per cent of the cases; this compares with only 34.0 per cent of the traffic violators who drink and 51.9 per cent of the "other offenders" who drink.

13. The inebriates have had considerably less educational experience than have all urban Connecticut males, and show their usual tendency toward nonparticipation by dropping out before completing grade school, high school, or college.

The inquiry was made for the Section on Alcohol Studies of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, which is engaged in sociologic, legal, and statistical research relating to the problems of alcohol. The laboratory publishes the Quarterly Journal.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Sunday

Aurora Mauro-Cottone, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Kojiro Tomita will give a free lecture on "Chinese Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at the same time a "Victory Concert" will be given in the Tapestry Gallery, for members of the armed forces.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue near Reedsdale Road, Milton, at 3:30 p. m.

David Bacon, pianist, member of the faculty of the Longy School of Music, will give a free piano recital in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m.

Prof. Horace M. Kallen will speak on "Freedom, Day Life and Night Life," at the Charles Street Forum at 4 p. m.

"Melting Pot of Civil War?" is the subject of a free lecture to be given at the Ford Hall Forum, John Hancock Hall, by the Rev. John F. Cronin at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

"Christian Symbolism II" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Dr. Anup Singh will speak on "America's Stake and Chance in India" at the Forum Meeting to be held in the First Parish Unitarian Church, Scituate, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

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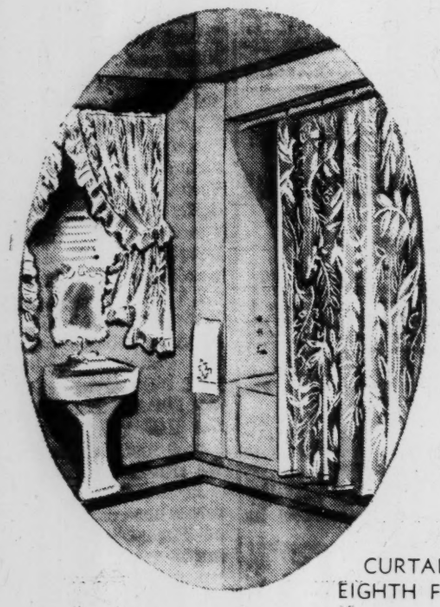

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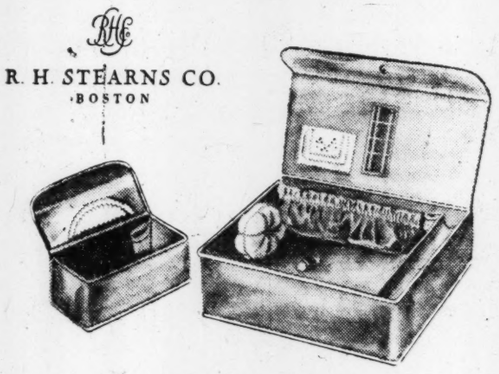

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SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, WILL BE
"EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd	Wed.)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Pkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

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Prices and Your Purse: Hurricane Oranges Packed

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 28

Florida fruit growers are busy packing up oranges and grapefruit blown down in the recent hurricane in metal cans, released in unlimited amounts by WPB.

Oil Picture

First sign of easing of the oil and gas situation on the East Coast is OPA's announcement that patriotic householders who converted from fuel oil to coal to help the war effort may now reconvert. Watch for greater easing as V-E Day approaches.

New Points

The four red stamps becoming valid Sunday, Oct. 29 will have to last housewives five weeks.

The five blue stamps validated Wednesday, Nov. 1, must last through the month.

New red stamps good are L5, M5, N5, and P5, a total of 40 points. New blue stamps valid are S5, T5, U5, V5, and W5, a total of 50 points. All stamps will be good indefinitely.

Off-Highway Coupons

The last of the nonserially numbered off-highway gasoline coupons—those lettered "E" and "R" will expire Oct. 31. Farmers and other nonhighway users who have such coupons, issued for use beyond November, may exchange these coupons for valid ration currency at their local rationing boards.

The expiring coupons may be identified thusly: They do not have a serial number on them; they bear the capital letters "E" and "R" with no number after it.

'Co-ops' Chart Trade Plans In Latin America

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Although a comparatively late arrival on the economic scene, consumer co-operatives in Latin America are already laying plans for a fair share of the postwar trade that is expected to boom between the Americas.

A four-man mission, representing the Bolivarian co-operative Union, has just completed a swing through the United States at the invitation of the Co-operative League here to marshal facts for a union conference in Caracas, Venezuela, in December.

Members of this mission disclosed that during the conference co-operatives in Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Cuba, and Ecuador hope to establish working agreements with co-operatives in North America for the exchange of trade and information.

They recalled that today "co-ops" in these southern Republics have to import their farm machinery from and export their coffee and cocoa to nonco-operative enterprises in the United States, a practice they hope soon to discontinue.

Co-operatives, which are only six years old in that part of the world although they have been established for 100 years in the United States, are welcomed by businessmen in those countries who see them as the democratic alternative to Communism, they said.

Recognizing the need at the moment for skilled technicians and experts in management, the co-operatives in these six Latin-American countries have established centers similar to the ones at the University of Cauca at Popayan, Colombia, and the Inter-American University in Panama City.

In places such as these, young men and women who wish to further the expansion of farm, marketing and credit, "co-ops" will be able to take four-year courses in subjects ranging from bookkeeping to farm economics, they said.

Members of the mission were: Dr. Antonio J. Jemos Gusman, Rector of the University of Cauca; Dr. Francisco Luis Jiminez, President of the Bolivarian Co-operative Union; Dr. J. M. Pereaz Machado, Inspector of Labor of Venezuela, and Prof. A. Farbra Ribas, General Secretary of the Union.

Cartoon in the News

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

Bragging Again About the One He Didn't Land

Diplomatic Accord With Italy Intended to 'Facilitate Peace'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said Oct. 27 that the resumption of formal diplomatic relations with Italy—with whom the United States is still technically at war—is intended "to facilitate our return to a state of peace."

He issued at his press conference a statement intended to clarify just where American-Italian relations stand at this point.

The statement made these points:

1. The United States and Italy are still formally at war.

2. The United States and Italy cannot make peace before there is a peace conference and a treaty is drawn up and submitted to Congress.

3. Meanwhile Italy as a "co-belligerent" of the United States and other Allied powers is fighting the common enemy, Germany.

4. As a result of joint Allied action earlier this week, the Italian Government is now formally recognized as a friendly government, but it remains in large measure under Allied military control.

Mr. Stettinius said the diplomatic action was in recognition of the efforts of the Italian people "to establish a healthy political basis for government," to create a representative government out of anti-Fascist groups, and to aid the "bitter struggle against our common enemy."

"The resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy," he said, "does not re-establish peace, nor does it settle the many questions which will have to be dealt with before a formal state of peace is declared.

"Only the Congress can pass upon that final step. The resumption of formal relations with Italy is intended, however, to facilitate our return to a state of peace which is, of course, an objective of our Italian policy."

Asked why the United States recognized the de Gaulle Government in France only on a "provisional" basis while it recognized without qualification the Government of Italy, Mr. Stettinius replied by saying he thought the time would come when all the occupied countries would have their own governments.

N. E. Homes Portrayed In Pen and Ink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—One hundred and twenty-five architectural drawings, most of them of New England country houses and summer homes, by the late John Calvin Stevens of Portland, Maine, have been presented to the Avery Architectural Library of Columbia University by his son, John Howard Stevens, it was announced today.

The drawings are principally perspectives in pen and ink illustrating the unique type of freely designed country house which Mr. Stevens, one of a small group of architects, mainly in Boston, made in the 1880s and 1890s.

Talbot Hamlin, Avery librarian, said that these houses, inspired by the revolutionary work of Richardson and W. Ralph Emerson, were completely nonarcheological, depending for their effect upon the sympathetic use of simple native materials, especially rough stone and wood shingles.

They were free and open in plan, he added, with windows grouped for view and usefulness, and in many concepts and details they anticipated important ideals and elements of the free architecture of today.

"The Stevens collection is particularly valuable in documenting this important school of design," Mr. Hamlin said. "In the earliest work included, its rise in a merging of the current 'Queene Anne' and Richardsonian manners can be seen.

"As John Calvin Stevens matured, his work more and more departed from this origin, becoming continually more free and personal. From colonial precedent he borrowed certain motives, such as the gambrel roof, but this colonialism was never allowed to dictate forms."

Mr. Hamlin said that the exquisiteness of some of the results of this school of design are especially evident in a series of houses which Mr. Stevens designed for Cushings Island and Cape Elizabeth, near Portland.

The collection includes many of the original drawings used as illustrations in the one book of which he was co-author, "Examples of American Domestic Architecture," which Mr. Stevens wrote with Albert Winslow Cobb in 1889.

Indian Sharing More and More Of American Way of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28 — The American Indian is becoming and will continue to become completely identified with American society, according to Dean Niles Carpenter, of the University of Buffalo School of Social Work, at a recent conference of the National Fellowship of Indian Workers at the Thomas Indian School in Chautauqua County.

"The fact that the American Indians have been accepted without question for general military service and have risen to ranks as high as major general is important evidence of their progress toward a full share in American life," Dean Carpenter declared.

"Another indicator is the extent to which the so-called full-blooded Indian is giving way to the mixed-blood. The geographical diffusion and occupational spread of the Indian population are additional signs of this merging with the general population. Figures show that the Indian is increasing more rapidly away from the reservation than on it despite a Government policy which exerts strong pressure to keep the Indian anchored to the reservation."

"The occupational spread of the Indian population is equally significant of the way the Indian is moving into a place in American life. In 1940, out of 67,000 employed male Indians, there were 16,000, or 24 per cent, engaged as professional or semiprofessional workers, proprietors and managers, clerical, sales and kindred workers, craftsmen, foremen, operators and similar workers. That is, nearly one in four employed Indian men were in 1940 making a living in occupations most typical of American urbanized industrial life."

Some Indians after the war will go back to the reservations, Dean Carpenter held, but he declared it was his belief that most of them will remain where they are.

"They will have enjoyed the recreational and cultural advantages of normal American communities as contrasted with the isolation and cultural poverty of the reservation," he continued.

"Those Indians in war industry will have qualified for unemployment insurance and will have established legal rights to old-age assistance and other forms of government aid. The young men and women in armed services will be eligible to rights and benefits available to any veteran. For the first time in their history, Indian boys and girls will be able to use public funds to help them go to schools and colleges of their own choosing and to prepare for whatever trade or profession they think best without being forced to accept the guidance of an Indian service officer."

Dean Carpenter stressed that as the Indian travels the road toward a genuine sharing of the American way of life, he will "leave his old gods behind him," and adapt the Christian outlook, because no people can long remain without a religion "and because the Christian religion is part of the American pattern of living."

He urged redoubling of efforts to break down strangeness and aloofness between Indians and non-Indians and he recommended that Indian workers promulgate programs to acquaint their people with the intricacies of the new way of life.

Every Help Is Ordered For Ship Workers to Vote

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, directed yesterday that "every practicable assistance" be given the nation's shipyard workers to enable them to vote Nov. 7.

In a message to the Commission's regional offices Admiral Land added that where state law requires that workers be paid for time off to vote, the Commission will recognize such payment as an allowable expense, up to two hours. Where state law does not require pay for voting time, Admiral Land said, the Commission is "definitely in favor" of excusing workers without pay for periods up to two hours.

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National Back-to-School Drive Successful Despite 'Opposition'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—This fall's national back-to-school drive was described as a success by the three Federal bureaus sponsoring it, on the basis of enrollment figures from various parts of the country.

Despite continued lure of war industry jobs, in some cities high-school enrollment increased over September, 1943. In other places, the decrease was considerably smaller than between September, 1942 and 1943.

Even if times were normal, there would be some decline in enrollment because of the falling off of high-school age population, Office of Education officials pointed out.

The national back-to-school drive, sponsored by the War Manpower Commission, the Office of Education, and the United States Children's Bureau, was furthered in various localities by school boards, chambers of commerce, newspapers, radio stations, and other community groups.

Drive "Successful"

The Philadelphia school district reported that the rate of drop-outs for employment in September, 1944, compared with 1943 has declined 45 per cent.

"The general consensus," said Kelsey B. Sweatt of the Massachusetts Department of Education, "is that the back-to-school drive was successful and the general feeling seems to be that the drop in enrollment has probably reached its lowest ebb."

Des Moines, Iowa, reported a decrease in grades 9-12 of 83 this year, compared with 643 last. A canvass of all business concerns by teachers in the week preceding the opening of school contributed to the drop.

The "back-to-school" committee of Ohio said that about half the schools in that State showed a numerical gain in enrollment this year, while the other half showed a materially-reduced decrease.

One school that had an enrollment decrease of about 250 each year between 1940-43 showed a decrease of only 25 this year.

Less Than Expected

The Minneapolis Board of Education, reporting a high-school enrollment of 66,219 this year compared with 66,562 last year, said, "we anticipated fewer students returning than actually did."

Chicago high-school officials reporting an enrollment of 11,635 compared with 113,698 last year said, "It had been anticipated that we would lose approximately 4,000 high-school students. We feel our go-to-school drive was highly successful."

Increased enrollments for both Negro and white students are reported from Atlanta, Ga., and Dallas, Tex. Detroit enrollment jumped to 42,829 from 42,655 a year ago.

"In many schools the first increase in high-school enrollment since 1941 has been noted," the New York State Board of Education said.

York, Pa., which has one of the nation's most fully-developed work-school programs, reported that only 77 out of 4,790 high-school students dropped out this fall. York has programs under which students spend two weeks in war plants and two weeks in school, one week in school and one week in offices, and mornings in school and afternoons in stores.

Ship Launchings Open Loan Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 — The thousandth ship to be built in Canadian yards during the war was launched this month. At intervals of about two minutes eight other vessels were sponsored and took the water at other ports. The joint launching was part of a nation-wide ceremonial which inaugurated the drive for the Seventh Dominion Victory Loan.

Parliament Hill in Ottawa was the focal point of the ceremony, and here nine repatriated members of the armed forces, one from each of the nine Provinces, gave instructions over the radio to wives, sisters, mothers, or fiancées for the launching of the ships on the east and west coasts and on the large inland waterways of the Dominion.

The Seventh Victory Loan now being floated has been called "the greatest public borrowing in Canada's history." Its aim is $1,300,000,000, which is $100,000,000 over the objective of the last loan. Previous war loans have yielded $7,156,178,750 from 13,789,524 applications. The mimimum goal of the new loan, which has the slogan, "Invest in Victory," is to obtain $600,000,000 from individuals and $700,000,000 from "special names," that is from businesses, industries, insurance companies, provincial and municipal governments, unions, and the wealthier class of individuals. The Finance Department sticks to the method adopted early in the war of obtaining the money to defray the growing costs of war from taxation and borrowing on approximately a 50-50 basis.

Dewey Calls Session On 9 P. M. Polls

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey acceded last night to opposition demands for action on extending New York State's voting hours.

Accepting the recommendation of his counsel, Charles D. Breitel, the Republican nominee summoned the State Legislature into special session next Monday to consider changing the law to keep the polls open until 9 p. m., instead of 7 p. m., Nov. 7.

Mr. Breitel told the Governor there was "some danger" that war workers might be prevented from voting if the polls closed at the earlier hour.

"Moreover," Mr. Breitel said, "it is not desirable to require war workers to leave their employment, if that can be avoided."

Demands for an extension of voting hours had been made by Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City, State Democratic leaders, and others.

Political leaders conceded the Democrats would be principal beneficiaries of any extension, since its chief weight would be felt in overwhelmingly Democratic New York City.

N. Y. State Retirement Plan To Ease Paying of Benefits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28—New York State's retirement system, maintained by payments from 106,239 members and backed up by a fund of $225,000,000 in gilt-edge securities, has a new plan of keeping its membership fully informed regarding earnings, interest and other factors entering into the State's stewardship.

A self-explanatory form has been received by the various employees which discloses the members' fiscal record. Other innovations are being studied with the help of experts to maek the system even better, Frank C. Moore, State Comptroller, said today.

Membership in the system started in 1921 with an enrollment of 4,280 employees in a few categories. In the intervening period up to Oct. 1 of this year, 127,628 have left the system and withdrawn their contributions and 11,456 have retired. Retirement allowances as of Sept. 30 went to 6,629 persons, who received $474,384.27.

One of the requirements of the system is that an employee deciding to retire or obliged to because of age must wait 30 days before receiving his contribution. In many instances this has worked a hardship, especially when the employee has passed on. Then his family would receive only the amount of his contributions, whereas had he lived beyond the 30-day period, he would have also received the state's contribution. This is to be remedied, Mr. Moore said, although he admitted that for 20 years it had been under study and no satisfactory solution had been arrived at.

One advantage of the system is that an employee could borrow money for emergencies.

In benefits provided, the New York State Retirement System is held by experts to compare very favorably with the other retirement systems in this country.

Farm-Labor Scarcity Expected Next Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—A scarcity of farm labor will continue next year and probably for some time after the war's end, Brig. Gen. Philip G. Bruton, director of the War Food Administration, predicted today.

"I feel there still will be a need for foreign labor on farms next year," the director said in an interview, adding that he expects some curtailment of foreign workers. He said he would ask Congress for a smaller appropriation for the WFA labor office during the 1945 calendar year. The 1944 appropriations was $30,000,000.

General Bruton said next year there will be a small increase in domestic labor available and in the number of prisoners of war who can be used on farms but there will be a slight reduction in foreign laborers imported into this country.

1,278 Civilian Items Now in Production

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Still climbing at the rate of more than 300 a week, "spot" authorizations for civilian goods production had risen to a total of 1,278 by Oct. 24, the War Production Board reported yesterday.

The total value of authorizations, scheduled ahead to Oct. 1 of next year, climbed to $202,428,000, compared to a total of $152,000,000 one week earlier.

About $79,600,000 worth of civilian items are scheduled for manufacture by the end of this year under the "spot" plan, which provides that local NWLB offices may permit firms to resume civilian production if labor and plant facilities can be shown to be available.

Brotherhood Dinner Set

A dinner meeting of the Brotherhood Temple Ohabei Shalom will be held Tuesday at 6:30 p. m. at the Temple Center in Brookline. The meeting is to be dedicated to the United Service Organizations, and Louis Nizer, author of "What to Do With Germany," will be the chief speaker.

Norman S. Rose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—Norman S. Rose, who passed on here yesterday, was Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor for 21 years until his retirement from that position on Jan. 1, 1943. Since that time, he had served as a writer for Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., a New York City advertising firm.

Mr. Rose was born in Cleveland, Ohio, receiving his early education in that city. He entered newspaper work early in his business career, serving as reporter, night editor, and sports editor of the Cleveland Leader from 1895 to 1898. He then became telegraph editor, and later city editor and managing editor of the Cleveland Press. The latter position he held until 1908 when he joined the Scripps-Howard newspapers as manager of their New York Bureau.

From 1915 to 1917, he was occupied as a playwright and playbroker in New York City, and from 1917 to 1922 he was associated with a New York advertising agency. He became Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor in 1922.

Mr. Rose was a past President of the Advertising Federation of America, and an honorary life member of that organization. He was also a member of the Federation's Advisory Council. He was a Past Vice-President of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, and of the Advertising Club of Boston.

KITCHEN COMPASS

By Elizabeth Ann Baker
POINTERS FOR GOOD COOKS

October's bright blue weather means zooming appetites when hungry young 'uns round up for supper. Satisfy them with light corn bread, Sally Lunn or "riz biscuits" you can stir up in minutes. Your own home-made peach preserves, grape jelly or plum conserve shine in reflected radiance when there's quick bread on the table.

Crisp harvest apples lie at hand beyond the kitchen door to eat out of hand or to slice over fluffy biscuit dough for that old-fashioned Dutch apple cake. Here's the recipe.

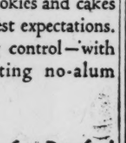
Dutch Apple Cake

2 c. sifted flour — 3 tablespoons shortening
½ tsp. salt
2 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder* — 1 egg, beaten
About ⅓ c. milk
Apples, Sugar and Cinnamon

Sift flour, salt, Rumford Baking Powder together, work in shortening, mix to a light dough with egg and milk; press into a well-greased shallow baking pan. Top with apples, pared, cored and cut into eighths, pressing down lightly into dough. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about ½ hour. Cut into squares and serve hot with cream.

Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder is insurance against baking failures, it raises biscuits just right, makes quick breads, cookies and cakes come up to your fondest expectations. That's perfect baking control—with Rumford double-acting no-alum Baking Powder.

New tested recipes for Rumford quick breads, biscuits and muffins are yours for a postcard. Ask for Rumford's *Quick Breads* and *Lunch Box Ideas*. Address Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, Rhode Island.



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Richard Burgin Conducts Fourth Symphony Concert

By L. A. Sloper

Richard Burgin has put together a program of considerable variety for the fourth pair of Boston Symphony concerts, yesterday and tonight. Opening with Mozart's Overture to "The Impresario," it continues with the Weiner orchestration of Bach's Organ Toccata in C major, Paganini's Violin Concerto in D major, Hindemith's Theme and Variations according to the Four Temperaments, for strings and piano, and Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso."

If the artistic pattern of this arrangement is not apparent, the list has at all events some elements of novelty. The Hindemith, introduced by Mr. Burgin at one of the summer series of concerts last September, had yesterday its first hearing in Symphony Hall. Zino Francescatti ,the soloist, appeared for the first time with the Boston orchestra, and the concerto he chose had gone so long unheard here that it was virtually new to the town. Mozart's Overture was performed for the first time at these concerts.

The high point musically was unquestionably Hindemith's Variations, which probably will rank with his best works, such as "Mathis der Maler" and "Nobilissima Visione." The score reveals not only scholarship but imagination and emotion, and even humor, as witness the final section of the movement representing the Phlegmatic Temperament. Without humor this movement could hardly have been written, since to express the phlegamtic temperament in sound must be something like writing music suggesting silence.

The other moods are more easily called up: the Melancholic, the Sanguine, and especially the Choleric. Remember Leo Ornstein's little piano pieces? Not that we should think of comparing Ornstein to Hindemith. Ornstein declared himself "not concerned with form." And Hindemith's Variations are not to be judged by their success in evoking temperaments. Their interest lies rather in their musical content and their design. Their instrumental sonorities and their dark coloring constitute a lagnappe.

Mr. Burgin secured a brilliant performance, notable for its precision, clarity, and balance. Lukas Foss distinguished himself by his playing of the piano part; and since this was his introduction to the Symphony audience as a member of the orchestra, the conductor brought him forward to take a bow.

Mr. Francescatti's success yesterday reached the proportions of an ovation. He earned the tribute by displaying his mastery of all the tricks of the violinist's trade. His tone is sweet, though not broad, his intonation sure, and his rhythmic feeling vital. Whether his musicianship ranks with his virtuosity can hardly be decided until he is heard in a more musically interesting composition. Paganini was a rather absurd figure in a rather absurd era, and his music is for violinists.

Mozart's Overture is characteristic. He is one of the very few composers who seem never to have written anything dull.

Early Music Group Heard In Variations

Variations came in for consideration at the opening concert last night of the Boston Society of Early Music, given at the Women's City Club by Paul Federovsky, Albert Bernard, Alfred Zighera, and Putnam Aldrich, players on ancient instruments, and Olga Averino, soprano. Of particular interest from the variation standpoint was a set of tunes by Sweelinck on a melody known in the composer's far-off time as "Est-ce-Mars?" It was a distant day, too, being somewhere about the turn of the sixteenth century to the seventeenth. The piece was for a keyboard instrument and was played on a reproduction of the historic type, the executant being Mr. Aldrich.

Not that the Sweelinck Variations proved anything remarkable in themselves. Indeed, they are of the simple type that children begin on at the piano today, if perchance they are not too plain in their construction for the modern child. But they represent an idea which enters music along with advances in the craft of instrument-making and with shift of interest from singing to playing.

The variation has gone through vast developments from Sweelinck to Schoenberg, but it has been the reliance of composers down the past 300 years, instrumental and vocal alike.

But to set that by, the main concern of Messrs. Federovsky, Bernard, Zighera and Aldrich, who associate themselves together under the name of Boston Society of Ancient Instruments, is old-time sound; and the especial enthusiasm of their audiences evidently is for the light, delicately articulated sonorities of those away-back string-and-bow musical devices known as viols, and the tinkling, gurgling, half-heard notes of an adapted harpsichord.

The tones strike gently and soothingly on the ear in an age of grand pianos and symphony orchestras and they reconstruct remote periods with pleasing illusion; and no doubt in some regards with exactness as well. Mr. Zighera, for example, performing on the viola da gamba, quite likely made the Sonata in G minor of C. P. E. Bach have the identical effect it had in the very decade of its writing. Was it in any likelihood played originally with the mastery of Mr. Zighera, who has been through technical disciplines unknown to the eighteenth century?

To complete the naming of composers called back to notice, there were Frescobaldi, Froberger, J. S. Bach, and Rosenmuller. The last, with Psalm 133 (134), furnished opportunity for Mme. Averino, rather unchangingly in the middle range of her voice, and the whole group of players going along in diligent accompaniment.

W. P. T.

Radio Promises Choice Array Of Piano Music Over Week End

The Dialer's Guide

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A pianistic festival is promised radio listeners over the week end, with three notable piano works scheduled to be performed by three distinguished soloists. On Saturday William Kappel is to be piano soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, playing Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for Piano and Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting. The program also includes music by Miaskowsky and Debussy, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Because of a political radiocast, the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been cut to a half hour and will include only two selections, the overture to Mozart's "The Impressario" and Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C major, as orchestrated by Leo Weiner. Richard Burgin conducts. BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m. At the same hour, on MBS-WNAC, Karl Krueger will conduct Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2 in E minor on the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz will report on recent naval operations in the Pacific on Meet our Navy, BLUE-WHDH, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday

Robert Casadesus is to play Saint-Saëns' Piano Concerto in C minor, No. 4, with the New York Philharmonic Symphony, Artur Rodzinski conducting. The program includes Bizet's Symphony in C major No. 1, and the Overture and Allegro from the "La Sultana" Suite by Couperin-Milhaud CBS-WEEI 3 p. m.

For his second Beethoven concert Arturo Toscanini has chosen the Concerto No. 3 in C minor with Artur Rubinstein as piano soloist. The "Leonora" Overture No. 1 and the Adagio and Allegretto from "The Creatures of Prometheus" complete the program, NBC-WBZ 5 p. m.

Gretry's Ballet "Cephale et Procris" opens the Cleveland Orchestra concert under Vladimir Golschmann's baton. The concert concludes with Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor, MBS-WNAC 7 p. m.

In a renewal of their feud, Fred Allen and "Mr. and Mrs. Nussbaum" will join the Jack Benny Show, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Monday

Paulette Goddard and Fred MacMurray appear in their original movie roles in an air version of "Standing Room Only," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Following this program on the same station at 10 p. m., Ingrid Bergman and Gregory Peck will be heard in an adaptation of Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina."

Boston Employees' Show Seen by 100,000 G. I.'s

Presented before more than 100,000 servicemen during the past two years, the Camp Show, sponsored by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's Employees' Association, has just given its 100th performance, which was presented by members of the United States Merchant Marine at Hotel Bostonian recently.

Under the direction of Charles McConaghy, the show, with a cast of 20 girls, has traveled evenings, Sundays, and holidays to military camps and hospitals throughout eastern Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, and to ships of the United States Navy in port. Many of the performances have been presented through the USO.

The committee in charge of the show is headed by Alfred L. Higgins, Milton, who is president of the B. C. G. Employees' Association. He is assisted by Miss Marie Fleming, Dorchester, and Mrs. Beryl Kimball, Boston.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m. — Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m. — American Eagle in Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Queen's Hall Light Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Topical Talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—The British Tommy. GRH, 9.82 meg. 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m., GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Sunday, October 29

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—1:45 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Weekly Commentary, J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:00 p. m.—Popular Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Pillars of Freedom: "Justice." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Sings." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, October 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, October 29

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?": Variety show; Music prm	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin, console	"Noonday Potpourri" ..
12:15	Mary Astor	Early Am. Dance Music	"Man on the Farm" ...	News service	"Potpourri": News ....
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; drama	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	"Man on the Farm" ...	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
12:45		Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	"Meet the Band" ...	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music ..
1:00	Grand Central Station: dr.; Talk ..	Spotlight on Youth	"Adventure Ahead": dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies .....
1:15	Country Journal ..	Spotlight on Youth	"Greenmantle"	"Views and Reviews"..	"Kick Conga" .....
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands" ...
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program	News service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Report to Nation:	Autumn Serenade	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news .	Sports program .....
2:15	drama: interviews	American Red Cross ...	"Musicana"	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	Sports; music; news ..
2:30	'Pan America Calling'; music	The Radio Pals	"Week-End Function" ..	ball game	Sports program .....
2:45		Newscast	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	The Pepper Shaker ....
3:00	News service	Famous Composers	football game	ball game	The Pepper Shaker ...
3:15	Help Wanted	Famous Composers	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	News service .....
3:30	Showtime Matinee.	ABC's of OPA	football game	ball game	Political talk .....
3:45	Showtime Matinee.	Rainbow Rendezvous ..	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth foot-	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	Melody in the Sky	Pamela King, songs	football game	ball game	Charlie Barnet's Orch..
4:15	Melody in Sky: Nws	Jesting With Jesters ...	Illinois - Notre Dame	Brown-Dartmouth game	Al Donahue's Orch. ...
4:30	"Follies": Evelyn	Music in Review	football game	"Musical Opinions" ...	Duke Ellington's Orch..
4:45	Howe: La Prima ..	Music in Review	Illinois - Notre Dame	"Musical Opinions" ...	Shep Field's Orch. ....
5:00	Philadelphia Orch;	Concert Music	football game	Sen. Harry S. Truman	Jan Garber's Orch. ....
5:15	Eugene Ormandy,	WHDH Studio Orch.	Illinois-Notre Dame ...	Sen. Harry S. Truman	Horace Heidt's Orch. ..
5:30	conductor; William	WHDH Studio Orch.	John W. Vandercook ..	Sports program	Art Jarrett's Orch. ....
5:45	Kappell, pianist.	Nancy Martin, songs ..	"Starring Curt Massey"	Musical Roundup	News service .....
6:00	Page One; News..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports ..	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Germany's Future	Soldiers With Wings ...	Symphony of Melody ..	Fred Foye's H. S. Sports	March of Victory .....
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings ...	Horace T. Cahill, talk	Musical Rendezvous ..	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Rep State Com; Sp nws	World's Great Novels:	Political talk	Political talk .....
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	Fielding's 'Tom Jones'	"The Show Shop"	News service .....
7:30	"America in Air".	"Meet Your Navy": Ad-	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours",	Andrews Sisters, songs
7:45	"America in Air".	miral Nimitz, talk	"Ellery Queen": drama	Republican State Com.	Eddie Barrie's Orch. ..
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Rudy Vallee Show; Edith	Frank Singiser, news ..	Religious program ....
8:15	Constance Moore.	Early Am. Dance Music	Gwynne; guest stars.	Mayor Maurice J. Tobin	Religious program ....
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	Truth or Consequence;	Detroit Symphony Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Richard Burgin, cond.	Ralph Edwards, m. c..	Karl Krueger, cond. ..	Religious program ....
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	American Eagle in Brit-	Classical Album: Sme-
9:15	Frank Sinatra; J.	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	ain; interviews	tana: Quartet No. 1
9:30	Edwards; Talk ..	Jerry Wald's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Sen. Harry S. Truman	(From My Life) .....
9:45	Serenade: Jessica	Jerry Wald's Or.; Quiz	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Sen. Harry S. Truman	Classical Album .....
10:00	Dragonette! orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	Sen. Harry S. Truman..	News service .....
10:15	J C Flippen's Cor-	Musical Autographs ..	Raymond Massey, gst.	Sen. Harry S. Truman..	'The Lonesome Drifter'
10:30	rection. Please ..	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Ole Opry; White;	"Mysterious Traveler";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
10:45	Edw. Scheiberling.	"The Man Called X" ..	Ford; Roy Acuff; songs	dramatic sketch	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather ...	Newscast; Sports	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Red Nichols' Orch. ....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"..	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree;	Tony Pastor's Orch. ..
11:30	Frankie Carle's Or	Fishermen's program ..	"I Sustain the Wings";	Smoothies: Coon Creek	Day's End: music ....
11:45	Frankie Carle's Or	Concert in Miniature ..	AAFTC Bond drama ..	Four; soloists: orch ..	Day's End: News .....

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies".	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	.....
8:15	Religious program.	Church in the Wildwood	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers ..	.....
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling" ....
8:45	Circle: Lullabies..	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup..	Religious program	Waltz Time .....
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air ..	Religious program	Religious services ....
9:30	gan; recital	Judea Hour	'From Aachen, Germany'	Network speaker	Religious services ....
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Morning Melodies .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit..	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit..	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Hollywood Revues.	Park Street Church	"Your Radio Reporter"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	Arla A. Albaugh ..	Services; speaker ..	"Hollywood Review" ..	"Symphonietta"	Service from The Moth-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	"The Eternal Light";	Service from Cathedral	er Church, The First
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker ..	Tabernacle Duk'e Place	Church of St. Paul ..	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	entist, in Boston, Mas-
11:45	ing; guest sp'kers	Services; speaker ..	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul ..	sachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music.	Religious program	News service .....
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	Frank Sinatra, songs ..
12:30	War Fund Program	Matinee of Yesterday..	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Gilbert & Sullivan Op-
12:45	War Fund Program	Matinee of Yesterday..	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	eretta; recordings
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music in Revue	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse..
1:15	Revue: music	"From the Hymnal"	'Views and Interviews'	Religious program	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	A. Michelopoulos ..	Cavalcade of Song	Chicago U. Roundtable:	Democratic State Com..	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	"Dumbarton Oaks"	Band Parade	Joseph Tall's Hour ....
2:00	'Matinee Theater':	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love," dra-	Republican State Com..	"Musical Gems" .....
2:15	with Victor Jory.	Cavalcade of Song	matic sketch	Democratic State Com..	Music: Political talk ..
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch....	John Charles Thomas;	Democratic State Com..	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	News; Alvin Downes	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Democratic State Com..	gram; talk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic;	Charlotte Greenwood	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	Artur Rodzinski	Show; comedy; music.	Close; Roy Shield's Or.	soloists; orchestra ..	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	cond.; Casadesus:	Ethel Barrymore as	The Army Hour; bulle-	"Nick Carter"; detec-	Religious program ....
3:45	Saint-Saens Piano	"Miss Hattie"; drama.	ups from Training Cen-	tive drama	Religious program ....
4:00	Concerto: Bizet;	"Off the Record"	ters throughout the	"Your America"; solo-	Treasury Varieties ....
4:15	Couperin-Milhaud	"Off the Record"	world; speakers	ists, chorus, orch. ..	Treasury Varieties ....
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Mary Van Kirk; Hugh	"Sunday at 4:30"; Ar-	Dorothy Thompson: po-	"Sunday Silhouettes"
4:45	Farrell; Parker ..	Thompson; W. Pelletier	thur Fiedler's Orch.	litical talk	"Sunday Silhouettes"
5:00	Family Hour: Pa-	Mary Small Revue;	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"You Can't Take It	Religious program ....
5:15	trice Munsel; Reed	drama; "Junior Miss".	Arturo Toscanini, con.	With You"; drama ...	Religious program ....
5:30	Kennedy; dr.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama ...	Beethoven Festival; Ar-	"The Shadow"; drama.	Hawaiian music .....
5:45	William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama ...	tur Rubinstein, piano	"The Shadow"; drama.	News service .....
6:00	"Ozzie and Har-	Paul Whiteman's Or.;	Religious program	'Quick as a Flash'; Quiz	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	riet"; comedy ..	Frank Sinatra; Phil	Religious program	show; Ken Roberts. ..	light Services; speaker
6:30	Fanny Brice: H.	Baker; Ella M. Morse;	The Great Gildersleeve,	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama .....
6:45	Stafford; comedy	Lulu McConnell; chor.	starring Hal Peary	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama .....
7:00	Kate Smith Hour;	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Fred	Cleveland Orchestra, V.	Classical Album: Si-
7:15	Mary Astor; dr.;	Don Gardner, news ..	Allen; 'The Nussbaums'	Golschmann, cond.;	belius: Concerto in D
7:30	Frank Carle; Ink	'Quiz Kids"; Joe	Bandwagon; D. Powell	Gretry Ballet; Tchai-	minor .....
7:45	Spots; com.; mus.	Kelly, mc; Red Grange	mc; chorus; or.; News	kovsky's 5th Symphony	Classical Album .....
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Greenfield Village Chapel	Bergen-McCarthy; Effie	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Dorothy Thompson, nws	Klinker; Orson Welles	tion Board: human in-	Service: speaker ....
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Joe E. Brown"; Stop	One Man's Family	terest num.; gst panel.	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News.....	or Go Quiz Show	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Service: speaker ....
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell, news.	Manhattan Merry - Go -	John Baker, tenor; guest	Revival Hour .....
9:15	gest; dr.; music..	"Hollywood Mystery	Round; orch.; songs	soloist; E. Dvonch, con	Revival Hour .....
9:30	Jas. Melton Show;	Time"; drama	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news ..	Revival Hour .....
9:45	Celeste Holm, gst.	Hollywood Reporter ..	Familiar Music	"Relaxation in Music".	Revival Hour .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour";	News bulletins .....
10:15	It"; quiz program	ring William Bendix ..	Or.; soloists	John J. Anthony, cond.	Irish melodies .....
10:30	"We, the People";	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Harold Lloyd; Comedy	"The Goodwill Hour";	"Pan Americana"; mus.
10:45	interviews; music.	Up With the World".	Theater; guest stars.	L. Morgan; Show Shop	Voice of the Army ....
11:00	News; Weather ..	News; Sport News	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Dance Session .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session .....
11:30	Transatlantic Call:	Message of Israel	Pacific Story; Drama,	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music ....
11:45	People to People..	Musical Moment; News	"Hainan; Sentry"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News talk..

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast at Sardi's ..	"Road of Life"; sk...	News service	M. I. T. Granduation
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; drama ..	New England Cupboard	Exercises; Speakers
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Now Voyager"; drama	"Tobin for Governor"..	M. I. T. Granduation
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sk. ..	Imogene Wolcott; songs	Exercises; Speakers ..
12:00	Kate Smith; talk.	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news ...	Dude Ranch; music ...
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	Midday Melodies	News service	Polka Time; News ...
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Sen. John H. Bankhead	Marjorie Mills, women's	Morgan Five; Music ..	Drama and Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Mak'rs	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, n'ws	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record" ..	"Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party".	Kick Conga .....
1:30	B. Flynn, news ..	"Off the Record" ..	'Luncheon With Sal'y'	Vincent Lopez Orch. ..	Curtain Time, with
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program ..	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News.
2:00	Serial drama	Studio orchestra	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Sports comments ....
2:15	"Two on a Clue"..	Mystery Chef: talk ..	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News .
2:30	Serial drama	Vincent Clancey, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program .....
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Newscasts	Hymn Recital	"Real Stories"; drama	"Melody Moments" ....
3:00	'Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America" ..	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish Melodies .....
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Two Keyboards"	News service .....
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	Gloria Swanson; political	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk .....
3:45	Studio Program ..	Music; Listen, Milady ..	"Right to Happiness" ..	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music; songs..	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Jan Savitt's Or.
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch ..	Jane Cowl; talk	Claude Thornhill's Or..
4:30	Talk about chil'en	News commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Fats Waller's Orch. ..
4:45	Help Wanted: N'ws	"Hop Harrigan"; dr'ma	'Widder Brown"; sk. ..	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; S. Donahue's Or.
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	'Dick Tracy': sketch ..	"Portia Faces Life"; sk	"Chick Carter"; sk. ...	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch ...	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; in	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Har'd	News service	Sports; music .....
6:15	L. Murray's music	Newscasts; Music	Embarkation Port Band	News; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Band; Sports	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	Political speaker .....
6:45	News; J. Harsch ..	Rep State; Commun; tlk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Lou Holtz; music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show...	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Political talk .....
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show...	News of the World ..	Political speaker	News service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk's T'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Dick Preston: songs ...	Political speaker	"Soldiers' Vote"; Music
7:45	to the Yanks'	western dramatization.	Frontier Headlines	Republican State Com..	Clem Norton, talk ....
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	News commentator	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sk.	Capt. Clark Gable:dr'a	"Tobin for Governor";	Eddie Barry's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"Blind Date" with Ar-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	'Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch. ..
8:45	vue"; songs; News	lene Francis, m. c....	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	R. Salinger, news ....
9:00	Theater; Paul-	"David Harding, Coun-	James F. Byrnes; politi-	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Rach-
9:15	ette Goddard;	terspy"; dramatization	cal	"Screen Test"	maninoff: Symphony
9:30	Fred MacMurray;	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Information, Please";	Gov. John W. Bricker ..	No. 3 .....
9:45	"Standing Room" ..	Band; Story Teller	Clifton Fadiman, m.c.	Gov. John W. Bricker ..	Classical Album .....
10:00	Guild: I, Bergm'n;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service .....
10:15	"Anna Karenina"	Ted Malone, comment.	hold Schmidt: Orch...	Democratic Nat'l Com..	Bing Crosby, songs ....
10:30	Johnny Morgan	"The Symphonette"	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Dean Hudson's Orch. ..	Count Basie's Orch. ....
10:45	Variety Show	with M. Piastro, cond.	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Musical programs	Bob Chester's Orch. ....
11:00	News; Weather ..	Newscast; Sports News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Benny Goodman's Or..
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Presenting H. Horlick	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	Johnny Long's Or.	Fishermen's Program .	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or..	Day's End: music ....
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Or..	Day's End: music ....

Interest in Folk Songs and Dances Stimulated by Nazi Suppression

Nazi suppression of traditional folk songs and dances in occupied Europe makes their preservation through community folk festivals in America more important than ever today, in the opinion of Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, director of the National Folk Festival Association, who is in Boston to attend the festival at the Y. W. C. A. today and tomorrow.

Forced underground in the old countries, they are being sung and danced with redoubled vigor in the new, she said.

Started in St. Louis, in 1934, primarily with the idea of bringing to life old American folk customs, starting with Indian, the national folk festivals now portray the cultural heritage of its newer citizens too, according to Miss Knott, founder of the National Association. Upwards of 25,000 persons have taken part in the 11 national festivals.

Emphasis is now being placed on encouraging smaller festivals throughout the United States as a means of providing community recreation. The National Association co-operates in putting on many of these smaller festivals such as the one held in Fitchburg earlier this week. Others, like the one in Boston, are planned entirely independently.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

6:45 p. m.—WBZ—Lieut. Gov. Cahill.

Democratic

5:00 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.—WNAC—Senator Harry Truman, from Worcester, for State Committee.

9:00 p. m.—WHDH and WBZ. Franklin D. Roosevelt, from Chicago.

9:40 p. m.—WEEI—Humphrey Bogart from Hollywood, for National Committee.

Sunday

Republican

2:00 p. m.—WNAC—State Committee.

Democratic

2:15 and 2:

Increased Community Force Aim of Newton Women's Group

Women's Activities

Plans for making the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs an increasingly active force in the community will be discussed at the Federation's first conference of the year Oct. 30 at Eliot Church, Newton. The Federation comprises 41 clubs, representing a total membership of 2,572, and 11 associate organizations. Among them are the Newton Community Club and the Social Science Club, which are to be hostesses for this meeting. The new President, Miss Adelaide Ball, will preside.

Round-table discussions will be held from 10:45 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. by the chairmen of the following committees: American Home, Art, Conservation and Gardens, International Relations, Publicity, War Relief, War Service and War Veterans. Mayor Paul M. Goddard and Mrs. Richard H. Davis, Twelfth District Director, will speak during the morning session.

Luncheon at 12:45 will be followed by a business meeting and talks by Mrs. Edwin Troland, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Clarence Mease, Executive Secretary of the Newton Y. M. C. A.

While explaining that Federation plans for her administration will not be decided upon until Oct. 30, Miss Ball expressed the expectation that particular emphasis will be placed on implementing the work of the American Home Committee, since the General Federation is making its goal the "strengthening of the American home." Having a Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Herbert F. French, as national American Home Chairman will be a great source of help and inspiration, she commented.

For the past three years Miss Ball has been President of the Newton Community Club and is still an active member of it and of the Social Science Club. Not only does she enjoy club work, however; she has a long record of volunteer service in various community organizations. One of the leaders in Girl Scouting since its beginning in Newton, she is also a director of the Newton Community Council, a member of the Board of the Family Service Bureau, and Finance Chairman of the Newton League of Women Voters. Her biggest job since last June has been serving as Chairman of the Education Division of the Newton Community Chest, which has its opening dinner Oct. 30.

Taylor Lectures to Start

"Housecleaning on a World Scale" is the title of Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor's 1944-45 series of current events lectures which will open for their sixth consecutive season under the auspices of the University Club Oct. 30 at 11:15 p. m. Mrs. Taylor brings to her speaking firsthand acquaintance with some 30 foreign countries and a postwar outlook keenly tempered by the fact that she has six sons and one daughter serving in various branches of the armed forces. Mrs. Allyn T. Gilbert heads the committte in charge of the lectures.

Handicraft Sale

The Boston Alumnae Club of Pi Beta Phi is sponsoring an exhibition and sale of handicraft from the Arrowcraft Shop of the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School at Gatlinburg, Tenn., at the Boston University Women's Building, 146 Commonwealth Avenue, on Oct. 30 from 2 to 6 p. m. Club members will meet for dinner at 6:30 o'clock. Mrs. Kenneth Wildes is chairman of the benefit sale.

Women Organists' Recital

The Women Organists' Club of Boston will give its 20th anniversary organ recital Oct. 30 at 8 p. m. at the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, Boston. Miss Alice Shepard, President, will speak, and there will be organ solos by Kate Marion Chapin, Marion Frost, Clara Fenton, Harriet Forbush, and Velma Harden. Nina Spaulding, violinist, will be the guest artist, accompanied by Agnes R. Allen. The recital is open to the public.

Friendly Garden Club

Mrs. Herbert William Draper, President, will read a paper on chrysanthemums at a meeting of the Friendly Garden Club of Beverly, Oct. 30 at the home of the Vice-President, Mrs. Gordan Davis, 89 Baker Street.

Hyannis Offers Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Oct. 28—Returning veterans and high school graduates who are not eligible for military service are urged to take advantage of vocational training at the Hyannis Technical School in close co-operation with the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, according to Capt. C. O. Bassett, of the school. The training offered is in vocations requiring a thorough knowledge of marine, diesel and automobile engines and electricity and shop work. Classes are to begin Nov. 6 or soon after that date.

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Gossamer sheer white Nylon with attractive floral pattern embroidered in rayon. Rich looking, dainty and lovely!

Scarfs, 36 inch,	$2.25
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Doilies, 8 x 14,	55c
Doilies, 12 x 14,	75c

Allover ecru lace made of soft, durable rayon yarns. It has a hand-made look, rarely found in machine-made laces.

Scarfs, 36 inch,	$4.50
Scarfs, 45 inch,	$5.50
Doilies, 6 x 14,	89c
Doilies, 10 x 14	$1.29

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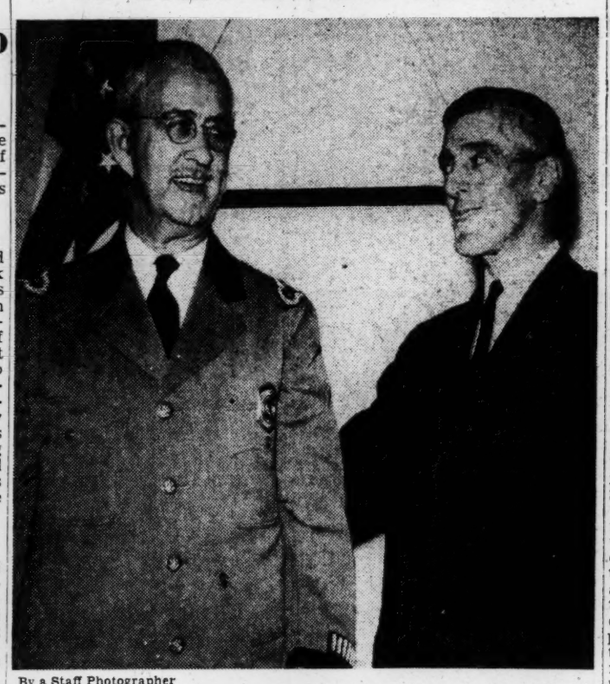

By a Staff Photographer

Metropolitan Police Head Lauded on Retirement

Edward M. Woods, retiring Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, who has served the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 44 years, is shown on the left as he is congratulated by Governor Saltonstall for his long and faithful record.

Roseate Picture Presented Of New Trade With China

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's port which developed a flourishing trade with China in the days of windjammers and clipper ships, again looks seaward to postwar possibilities for expansion of the prewar volume of commerce with that nation.

Encouraged by the statement in Boston recently of Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance of China, that China's foreign trade is still a virgin field awaiting development, shipping men showed wide interest in the analysis of that subject by Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Johnston, writing on "Our Merchant Marine in the Changing World," in America's Postwar Merchant Marine Forecast, published by the Marine News of New York, foresees a rosy future for business with China.

It may be a far cry from the early voyages of "Boston Nor'westmen" to the South Sea Islands in search of products for the China market, to the ultra-modern fast freighters that are visualized for the postwar direct trade with Hong Kong, Singapore, Canton, and similar ports. Yet a new era is envisaged by Mr. Johnston in the development of China.

Early Boston ship captains found tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, edible birds' nests, sharks' fins and beche de mer—a slimy sea slug prized by the Chinese for soup—in the South Sea Islands which they procured by trading for looking-glasses, calico, glass bottles and needles. Then they voyaged on to China, and traded their cargo for nankeens, crepes and tea.

Says Mr. Johnston of postwar days: "Under stable and effective government the fine individual qualities of the Chinese will, we can expect, be translated into continually improving economic conditions for the Chinese masses. With that will come, as we Americans so firmly believe and practice in our own country, a vast expansion of demands from the Chinese market for products of other countries which in turn will be paid for out of China's own increased production.

"China is a great potential area for future foreign trade expansion, but its promise is paralleled in many other countries of the world which have long been lagging in their economic development.

"New forces, loosed as a result of war, will profoundly influence the development of many countries and the future of world trade."

Commerce Club

Members of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., will meet at the Parker House Oct. 31 for the first dinner-meeting of the season. Capt. Charles H. Hurley, President, announces a social hour preceding the meeting.

Leon Stone

Truman Requests Dewey to Disown 8 'Isolationists'

Entering Massachusetts today for a two-day campaign tour Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic candidate for vice-president, challenged Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to repudiate eight "isolationist" Republican Senators seeking re-election.

In a statement given aboard his train the Democratic candidate said: "The time has come for Mr. Dewey to act. If he will not act this noon when he speaks at Syracuse, I think that we can fairly assume that he has no intention of acting. This is his last chance. Let us hear from him or let him be judged by his silence."

Senator Truman was scheduled to make platform appearances at Pittsfield and Springfield en route to Worcester where he was due to arrive at 2 p. m. From Worcester his schedule called for a motor tour of southeastern Massachusetts with appearances at rallies in Fall River and New Bedford at 5 p. m. and 6 p. m., respectively.

Tonight he addresses a rally at Mechanics Hall, Worcester, where Senator David I. Walsh will introduce him. Although he will make appearances tomorrow at Lawrence and Lynn Senator Truman will make no speeches because of religious convictions against campaigning on Sunday.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, Oct. 28

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street; LIB. 7968.
Ballroom Dancing. Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only. Orchestra.
Officers' Dances, 8 p. m. Army and Navy Officers' Club, Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street. Nonmembers 50 cents. Orchestra; 46 Beacon Street. Formal.
Dances With Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Staniford Street; Ruggles Street; 22 Batterymarch Street; Affiliated Jewish Youth, 225 Clarendon Street; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue (dance contest); 48 Boylston Street; 26 Temple Place; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, formal.
Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses, Buddies Club; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.; 80 Boylston Street, Social; 7:30 p. m.; 32 City Square, Charlestown, 5-8 p. m.
American-Scandinavian Dance, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.
Sketching, Buddies Club, 3 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m. Free Photos: 26 Temple Place, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-5 p. m.
Concert, Gardner Museum, 280 Fenway, 2:45 p. m.
Movies, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m. "Water Sports."
Language Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, French, 8 p. m. Russian, 9 p. m.
"Hayride," leave 32 City Square, Charlestown, 7 p. m., for Melrose. Refreshments. Hostesses.
Football, Fenway Park, 2:30 p. m., B. C. vs. Syracuse.
"Fall Folk Festival," 140 Clarendon street, music and dancing, 3-5 p. m., 8-10 p. m.; Craft exhibits Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 28-29.
Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

Sunday, Oct. 29

Services in Boston Churches. Information at all clubs.
Vesper Services, 180 Federal street, 6 p. m. Buffet supper 7 p. m. Free.
Open House, Atlantic Club, 3-6 p. m.; Buddies' Club, 2:30 p. m.; 149 Staniford Street, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 3-6 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; 22 Batterymarch Street; 26 Temple Place, 5 p. m.; 316 Huntington Avenue, supper, 6:30 p. m.; 32 City Square, Charlestown, supper 6:30 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, 6:30 p. m.
Dances with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club, 149 Staniford street; Y. W. H. A., 108 Seaver street, Roxbury.
Sketching, 149 Staniford Street, 6 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, 3 p. m.; 316 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-6 p. m.
Officers' Open House, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 1:30-11 p. m. Buffet Supper; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 2-11 p. m. Tea, 3 p. m.
Dance Instruction, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m.
"Go to the Football Game," leave 32 City Square, Charlestown, 1:45 p. m. Amateur Game. Free.
Victory Concert, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m. Servicemen and women invited.
Gallery Talk, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m. and 4 p. m.
Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Boston Rally Spotlighted By La Guardia

A crowd of nearly 3,000 persons which last night attended a Symphony Hall rally by the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Truman heard Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City, representatives of the stage, labor, and others, support the fourth-term candidacy of President Roosevelt.

Challenging what he termed Republican attempts to spread the impression that the President had usurped the powers of the Secretary of State in dealing with foreign policy, the New York Mayor said, "the Constitution of the United States clearly and specifically places the responsibility of our foreign relations on the President of the United States. The only limitation is that treaties must be affirmed by the United States Senate.

"Anyone who says that our foreign relations should be left entirely to the Secretary of State either doesn't know the Constitutional provisions, or knows nothing about foreign affairs, or is afraid to tackle the responsibility of foreign relations, or, perhaps, is pledged and committed to leave this very vital and important function of government to a hand-picked individual with a promise that the President in no way would interfere."

Mr. La Guardia asserted that President Roosevelt has already "won one war—the war against poverty and hunger. He has led us to the threshold of victory in a second war—the war against evil forces at loose on the earth, and he will lead us to triumph in a third war—the war for international justice and the maintenance of peace," the Mayor said.

"Then he will lead us to a fourth and final victory in the war for economic security in our own country," he added, "I, for one, will not take a chance on changing leadership on the eve of victory."

Prof. Howard Mumford Jones of Harvard University, President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, commenting on claims that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had been a successful Governor of New York said that the Republican candidate for President had been the beneficiary of the good administrations of Herbert Lehman, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Alfred E. Smith, his Democratic predecessors.

Other speakers at the meeting, which, for a political rally, was noticeably free from malice and vindictiveness, were Diana Barrymore, of the noted theater family; J. Arthur Moriarty, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Typographical Union, A. F. of L.; Francis F. Carmichael, Regional Director of the New England Congress of Industrial Organizations; State Representative Enrico Cappuci (D) of East Boston; Fay Wray, of the stage and screen.

Thomas H. Mahony, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committeee for World Federation, presided. Dr. George W. Coleman, Chairman of the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and President-Emeritus of Babson Institute, was honorary chairman.

Pre-Army Study In Quincy Lags

Pre-induction courses in Quincy schools are definitely lagging, Albert H. Cochrane, assistant superintendent, said today. Mr. Cochrane pointed out that the schools are prepared to offer a number of valuable pre-induction courses, but no students could be found who wanted to study such course.

"It seems apparent that the reason is this: the war news from the various fighting fronts is so favorable a growing impression has sprung up that the war will be over before our high school boys are of draft age."

There are only two boys in all Quincy taking special pre-induction courses, in automobile repair work, sheet metal work and machinery which the Quincy Trade Schools offer, he said. Other school officials pointed out that high-school students probably will face military conscription and that pre-induction military training should be valuable to them.

New Dance Class Planned

Registration has reached a maximum capacity in the Monday and Thursday evening classes in the Jan Veen Studio of Dance at the Boston Conservatory of Music, it was announced today. Mr. Veen stated that a new class will be opened on Monday, Oct. 30, at 7:20 p. m., to accommodate new registrants.

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Boston Hails the Prospects Of Air Line Hearing

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Prospects appear good that the New England feeder air line route applications hearings, now scheduled for Washington before the Civil Aeronautics Board's special examiner on Nov. 4, may be heard in the friendlier atmosphere of Boston.

A letter just received by the New England Council from Edward Leisure, special examiner for the CAB, stated that a request that the hearings be held in Boston was being "considered" by the CAB. It is pointed out that this remark is significant inasmuch as the examiners journeyed west to California to hear the consolidated feeder route applications in that area.

It is also pointed out that by holding the hearings in Boston a greater compliance with the Office of Defense Transportation's admonition to "travel less" will occur. Most of the applicants are in or close to the New England scene and only a small official party will need to travel from Washington.

In the mass hearing, scheduled in Washington before examiner Barron Frederick, the applications of 25 air lines to provide service to approximately 575 New England communities will be aired. These applicants have stated their intention to serve New England with a variety of craft, including helicopters, and services, including freight and passenger, in relatively long hops, short hops, "bus," "taxi" and "commuter" types of air routes. If they are all granted, which seems highly unlikely, New England would be covered with a veritable "spider web" of routes. Some New England communities would be amazed!

Among the major applicants are Northeast Airlines, Colonial Airlines, Greyhound-Skyways, Inc., All-American Aviation, Inc., Skyways Corporation, Boston, Worcester and New York Street Railway, Trailways, Inc., New England Airlines, and Interstate Busses Corporation, Vermont Transit Company, northern New England bus operator, has applied for a separate hearing.

Boston-New York

With the scheduled inauguration next Wednesday of six flights daily by Eastern Air Lines between Boston and New York in both directions, a pattern of 26 air trips daily between the Hub and Gotham will become available. It means, according to the schedule, that a flight will be available at virtually every hour of the day between the two cities.

Eastern's trips from here to New York, are, of course, a part of its through service to Miami, San Antonio, Texas, New Orleans, La., and St. Louis, Mo.

American Airlines has also announced an additional schedule beginning Nov. 1 and has made a re-arrangement of its flights to set up 20 daily schedules instead of 19, two extra flights on Sunday, and a daily cargo flight, between the Hub and New York.

Five of American's flights are through schedules to Los Angeles, eight are Chicago flights, and seven go through to Washington, D. C.

With Northeast Airlines' service to New York expected sometime in December, with schedules still to be announced, the air situation reminds us of that familiar tail-mark of a reporter on a "running" story:

"More to come!"

Air Force Office Moved

Relocation of the Boston Area Office of the Army Air Forces' Eastern Procurement District in the Kimball Building, 18 Tremont Street, beginning Monday, Oct. 20, has been announced by the Air Technical Service Command. The office was formerly in the Park Square Building.

This office is responsible for the procurement of all equipment manufacturing in New England, with the exception of Connecticut, for the ATSC. The area is commanded by Lieut. Col. William P. Farnsworth.

'Ad Club' to Entertain WAC Recruits on Nov. 7

Members of the Advertising Club of Boston will be hosts to 75 WAC recruits from eight near-by cities at their regular luncheon Tuesday noon, Nov. 7, at Hotel Statler. No meeting has been planned for Club members for Tuesday, Oct. 31.

The program for the WAC send-off luncheon includes an induction ceremony for the 75, music by the Boston Port of Embarkation Band, and entertainment by Bob Neller, a ventriloquist now in the U. S. Army.

(A) WELLESLEY by Wedgwood is fine English earthenware in cream-color with wide embossed rim. Place setting. 5.05

Gracious entertaining centers about a beautifully appointed table. In the Paine China and Glass Shop you will find distinguished patterns of world-renowned potteries and glass-makers to catch the admiring eyes of your dinner guests and give you added reason for pride in your home.

(Place setting includes dinner plate, salad or dessert plate, bread-and-butter plate, teacup and saucer.)

(B) HAMPSHIRE by Royal Doulton—a familiar pattern of English earthenware that has year-round appeal. Place setting. 6.29

(C) VENETIAN by Castleton is fine American china. Place setting..... 8.47

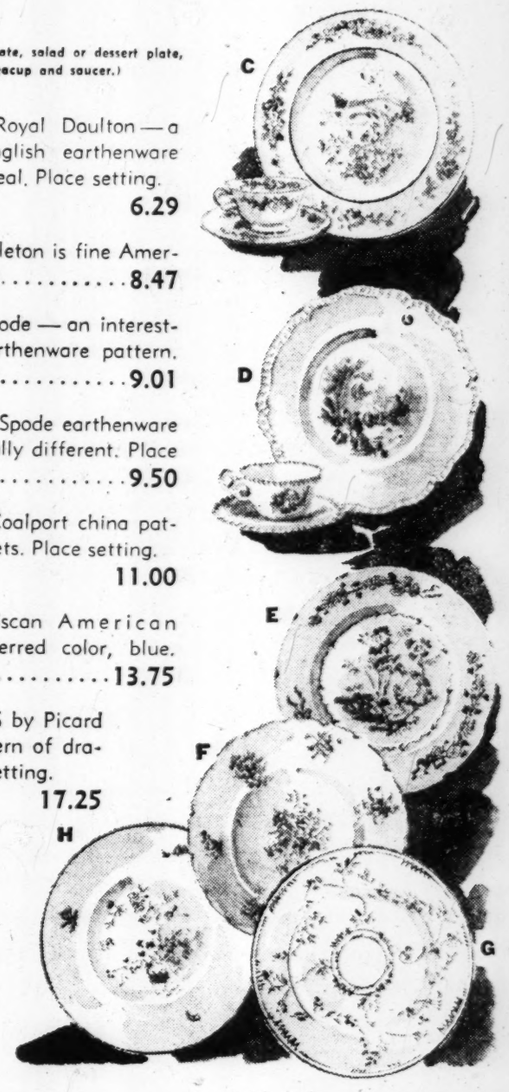
(D) CAMPAGNA by Spode—an interestingly-shaped English earthenware pattern. Place setting 9.01

(E) CHINESE BLUE—a Spode earthenware pattern that is delightfully different. Place setting 9.50

(F) FRAGRANCE—a Coalport china pattern with delicate bouquets. Place setting. 11.00

(G) ELSINORE—Franciscan American china in Boston's preferred color, blue. Place setting 13.75

(H) CHINESE SEASONS by Picard is a colorful china pattern of dramatic simplicity. Place setting. 17.25



New Store Hours: Open Mondays from 1 to 9 P. M.; other weekdays from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

SEE THE PAINE POST-WAR MODERN HOME—81 ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON—HANcock 1500

British Break Into Open in Holland Drive

Continued from Page 1

bastion of Breda, after winning Tilburg as well as 's-Hertogenbosch.

One front dispatch declared that Allied armour and infantry were moving so rapidly that Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Model either had to pull back across the bridges at Moerdijk and Geertruidenberg, 10 miles northwest and northeast of Breda, "or have his forces cut to bits."

Allied Headquarters announced that the free use of the great port of Antwerp now is blocked only by the isolated enemy coastal guns of one battery at Flushing on Walcheren Island.

The Germans are reported to be abandoning their positions from the Schelde to Tilburg.

Philippines:

Americans Take All of Samar Isle

American forces, aided by guerrillas, have seized control of all Samar Island, next to Luzon, captured its capital, and have killed or wounded 14,045 of Japan's 16th Division—of Bataan notoriety—on Leyte Island.

A communiqué reported that the enemy 16th had been "completely defeated" on Leyte.

Nine more in a swifty mounting list of Leyte towns have been liberated. The total to date is more than 40.

Control of nearly 70 miles of Leyte's coast lines has passed into American hands—from Barugo in the north on Carigara Bay on around to Abuyog on the east coast, 14 miles below Dulag.

The Leyte Valley has been bottled up on the north by 24th Division spearheads entering it through Santa Fe and Pastrana, west and northwest of Palo. At Pastrana, they are less than 10 miles from juncture with a force of 7th and 96th Division elements moving within two miles of Dagami.

Japan's 16th Division casualties are estimated to total half of Leyte's defenders. These were inflicted in the first week of fighting.

The 16th division is in retreat from the east coast of Leyte and is completely disorganized.

The Japanese were said to be systematically blowing up bridges while making an organized withdrawal at the mouth of Leyte Valley.

American casualties were 518 killed, 139 missing, and 1,503 wounded.

The communiqué said: "With the aid of organized local guerrillas, practically the entire island of Samar is now under our domination, and civil government will shortly be organized for the entire province."

Elements of the American 1st Cavalry smashed forward 10 miles on the northern end of Leyte and captured their objective, Barugo, on Carigara Bay. Other elements of the same organization captured Samar's Capital, Catbalogan, and advanced nine miles beyond to the northward. Samar is the third largest of the Philippine Islands and closest to Luzon, on which Manila is situated.

On Leyte, the 25th Division broke the stubborn Japanese defenses north of Palo, fought on to the Leyte Valley, and captured the towns of Santa Fe and Pastrana.

The 7th and 96th Divisions drove to within two miles of Dagami, important supply concentration center and road junction.

Pacific:

Planes-Ships Stalk Limping Jap Fleet

American planes and surface craft hunted down Japanese warships limping from disaster in the Philippines.

Bombers maintained an aerial dragnet from South China to the Sulu Sea, searching for survivors. Secrecy shadowed the activities of Allied fleet units.

Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Staff of the Pacific Fleet, reported, "It appears 40 Japanese ships were sunk or crippled," although the final returns of the naval engagements are not yet in.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, at Honolulu, Hawaii, said: "Although the full extent of his (the enemy's) losses is not yet completely known, it is safe to say they are so great as to render his fleet incapable of challenging any sizable portion of ours for some time to come." The Imperial Fleet "right now is limping away from the scene of its disaster." The "supreme test" with the Japanese "will come in the year ahead."

From the Philippines came fuller reports of the four-hour battle of Surigao Strait, southeast of Leyte, where Allied units under Rear Admiral Jess Oldendorf crushed a Japanese force of 13 to 15 warships. The Nipponese of this southern unit opened fire on transports and auxiliary ships supporting Gen. Douglas MacArthur's landing before they were beaten back."

The Admiral placed his cruisers and destroyers on either flank and threw his battle line of pre-Pearl Harbor battleships squarely across the strait off Port Hingatungen, about 30 miles inside the entrance.

American battleships, commanded by Rear Admiral George Lenwelyer, opened up with heavy salvos from 16,000 to 17,000 yards.

"At one time there were eight enemy ships turning simultaneously," Admiral Oldendorf related. "One large cripple, which we believe was a battleship, with two destroyers alongside, was making 11 knots when one of our battleships landed a salvo directly on the target. All three ships sank."

Dutch Admiral:

Don't Underestimate Japanese Navy

Rear Admiral P. Koenrand, former commander of the Great Surabaya Naval Base in the Netherlands East Indies and a Far Eastern naval expert, said in Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 28:

"Japanese naval power in the western Pacific must not—as a natural consequence of its defeat in the Philippines—be underestimated.

"The Japanese lost, but it would be going too far to say that this defeat necessarily affects the Japanese naval position in the western Pacific other than in the further disturbance in the balance of relations between the components of the Japanese Fleet.

"The Japanese have now, more than before, lost the necessary balance between the different component naval units, which is most important for aggressive attack.

"But in my opinion, one must not underestimate the craftiness of the Japanese Naval Command," the Admiral added.

"I do not think the Japanese Navy this time made a 'suicide attack.' The strike against the American forces in the Philippines was well-timed and ingenious, though risky.

"It could have been most dangerous if the Japanese Navy units had succeeded in getting near the American beachheads. But the American Navy showed superiority in daring, tactics, and equipment and beat off the Japanese attacks."

Germans Warned Of Russian Power

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 28

Martin Hallensleben, DNB military commentator, cautioned the German people today in a Berlin radiocast against hoping that German counterattacks, which he said had slowed the Russian offensive in East Prussia and Hungary, could slacken completely the Russian autumn offensive.

"These German countermeasures have a limited task," he said. "Russian reserves, especially in East Prussia, are very great."

Another Berlin radiocast described the new Nazi home guard in East Prussia as 40 per cent veterans of the last war, 20 per cent Hitler Youth, and 40 per cent "men in their best years" who fought during the opening battles of this war. It said their equipment was "satisfactory."

Eastern Front:

Soviets Drive On Slovakia

Russian mountain troops were driving across the threshold of Slovakia after virtually completing the conquest of Hungarian-annexed Ruthenia with the capture of Ungvar, its chief city and former capital.

Seizure of Ungvar gave Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army a southern terminus for a supply route through the Carpathian Mountains by way of the Uzok Pass for an accelerated effort to reach the isolated Czechoslovak Patriot resistance forces at Bansko Bystrica, 140 miles west, now linked with the Allies only by air.

The predicament of the Czechoslovak Partisan forces awaiting the arrival of General Petrov became more hazardous as the Russian advance toward them gained momentum.

It was too early to say how the situation might develop, but potentially the estimated 25,000 Patriot soldiers faced the hazard of being overrun by Germans hastening their escape from General Petrov's Army.

Twenty-five miles north of Ungvar, other units of General Petrov's Army penetrated six miles into Slovakia, capturing the town of Starina, in the Ciroka Valley, nine miles northwest of Ulic, taken along with 48 other localities.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's battle of attrition against the furiously fighting Nazis in East Prussia forced the Germans out of three more village fortresses in the Ebenrode area, one of them 21 miles northwest of Insterburg and 17 miles east of the main Insterburg-Tilsit railroad.

The Red Army and Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have resumed their drive northwest of the Yugoslav Capital of Belgrade and captured the important railway junction of Novi Sad, Moscow announced in a radiocast communiqué.

Greece:

Allies Occupy Isle of Piscopi

Allied troops landed from the British cruiser Sirius and occupied the Island of Piscopi, northwest of Rhodes, the night of Oct. 26, Allied Headquarters announced Oct. 28.

Piscopi (Tilos) is a small mountainous island of the Sporades, subdivision of the Grecian archipelago off the west coast of Asia Mnior. It is less than 25 miles from Rhodes.

Italy:

Eighth Army Faces Ronco River Line

The Eighth Army bumped against the main German defenses on the Ronco River two miles east of Forli after a 2½-mile advance up the Rimini-Bologna highway in northern Italy.

Leading British elements which forded the rain-swollen barrier at that point were hurled back by counterattacking Nazi tanks, but Indian patrols crossed successfully south of the highway.

Allied Headquarters announced that, despite wind-driven rains in the Apennies and the Po Valley which have turned rivers into formidable obstacles and made side roads impassable, the Eighth Army had reached the Ronco "on a broad front."

Forli, an important communications center 37 miles southeast of Bologna, now is within range of British light artillery.

Scenes in Threatened Kweilin in China

Wide World

Japanese Forces Advance in South China Sector

An open-air market on the west side of Kweilin, China, with second-hand clothing and other articles on display. The city has been crowded with refugees from Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Canton. It is now itself threatened by the Japanese advance in South China.

'Fighting Two' Heads for Home With 'Super' Carrier Record

Continued from Page 1

was confined to missions such as escorting bombers, which prevented it from rolling up impressive scores of enemy planes destroyed. However, at Palau and Woleai and in the invasion of Hollandia, the squadron destroyed approximately 25,000 tons of enemy shipping and nearly 100 enemy planes on the ground.

Longest Carrier Flight

On June 13, six "Fighting Two" planes led by Lieut. W. K. Blair flew what is claimed to be the longest flight ever attempted by carrier-based fighters, winging more than 300 miles from their carrier. They attacked an enemy convoy, set two destroyers and a merchant ship afire, and bombed a large destroyer or cruiser.

In a mid-June attack on the Bonin and Kazan Islands, the carrier penetrated to within 600 miles of Tokyo and its planes within 400 miles. On this occasion, Lieut. L. G. Bernard established a new squdaron record of five enemy fighters destroyed in a single hop, two of these in 25 seconds and all in 25 minutes.

With many other carrier groups, "Fighting Two" played its part in the historic battle of the Philippines Sea on June 19-20. Many of Japan's finest pilots are supposed to have fought in that engagement.

177 Planes in 7 Days

Led by its squadron leader, Commander William Arthur Dean, Jr., of Coronado, Calif., "Fighting Two" knocked out 51 enemy planes without suffering any losses. In two weeks—seven days of actual combat—the squadron shot down 177 Japanese air-borne aircraft without sustaining a loss. Subsequently, the score reached 187 enemy craft before "Fighting Two" lost its first pilot in those operations.

Shortly thereafter, another raid on the Bonins took "Fighting Two" into Japan's backyard again, where the squadron established its record for a single day by shooting down 67 enemy planes at a lost of only one of its own pilots—Lieut. Conrad Elliott.

Fighter Pilots Praised

Co-operation and teamwork made this remarkable record possible, said Commander Dean in an interview here. "We've no individual heroes," he declared. "Five or six planes a pilot is run of the mill. We always worked against building up personalities. We've no individuals with high scores, but there is not a single fighter pilot in the squadron who hasn't shot down some aircraft. When a pilot got four or five planes, we let him sit on deck for a while and give the other boys a chance."

The fighter pilots also were praised by Commander Jackson Arnold of Glendale, Calif., commanding officer of Air Group Two, for sticking single-mindedly to their job of escorting in days when providing cover for bombers and torpedo planes constituted their main activity.

"None of our planes was lost from enemy plane action," said Commander Arnold. "The enemy just didn't get in. When you've got people who subordinate their own interest to the good of the whole, then you've got a good team."

Torpedo Two's Record

The bomber and torpedo squadrons of Air Group Two also participated in historic actions of the past year, including raids on the Bonins, attacks on the Philippines, and the battle of the Philippines Sea. Bombing Two is commanded by Lieut. Commander Lewis M. D. Ford of Norfolk, Va., and Torpedo Two is commanded by Lieut. Commander Grafton Blair Campbell of San Diego, Calif.

Torpedo Two sank an estimated 55,000 tons of enemy shipping and Bombing Two sent more than 65,000 tons to the bottom. A recapitulation of Air Group Two's record shows that its airmen have flown a total of well over 7,000 sorties—more than 23,000 combat hours—sunk and damaged nearly 500,000 tons of Japan's merchant and fighting ships, and destroyed a total of 539 Niponnese planes.

Air Group Two is now returning to the mainland for a well-earned rest prior to reassignment.

Japanese Lose Attack Power In Pacific Naval Decision

Continued from Page 1

proaching a fleet action against an Allied sea power whose dominance is assured along all the sea approaches to Japan itself and to the China coast and to the islands of Malasia.

Whether it can do even this depends on the results of the pursuit. If all the cripples could be caught by planes and submarines there wouldn't be enough of a Japanese navy left to do more than patrol home waters. Such an outcome would make this a victory like Trafalgar which annihilated Napoleon's fleet and left him nothing but a land power without even an impassive fleet-in-being to strain the war effort of his opponent.

Began at Saipan

The decision in the Philippine Seas was won by a complex combination of many elements of bravery and skill and strength in the hours of battle. It was also the product of an event long in the past which probably contributed decisively to the outcome. Last June Japan committed 600 of its carrier planes to the defense of Saipan—and lost them all. That is the total complement of at least eight and probably ten carriers, therefore, probably the air groups of all its effective carriers. That one incident swept the decks of its carriers of their trained air personnel.

The only Japanese carriers reported in this battle were in the force which steamed south by way of Formosa from home ports. That tells the story. While the battleships and cruisers had based largely on Singapore where there was ample oil the carriers had gone home after Saipan to take on new air groups. Those groups would not have had time since June even to approach the proficiency of what had been lost. And they could come only from one direction.

Admiral Halsey with the bulk of the Third U. S. Fleet stood between Japan's naval air power and kept it away from the scene of the main action forcing the heavier Japanese ships to depend exclusively on land-based air support. That support had been whittled down by the preliminary air strikes to the point where it was unable to exercise decisive advantage over the American carrier groups.

Submarine and Air Patrol

Probably the next element in importance to the decision was the success of American submarine and air patrols on the far side of the Philippine barrier. Those eyes served Admiral Kinkaid of the Seventh Fleet well. He knew when the two Japanese forces coming up from the south entered the island passages and when he could expect them to sortie on his side of the barrier. He could not be taken by surprise and he could make his plans for handling the two dangers in succession. Instead of meeting a single superior force, he was able to concentrate his entire strength against each part of the Japanese force in turn.

He met the southern one by night in the Surigao Straits and turned back quickly to face the heavier force coming through at San Bernardino. As far as we can gather his approach was decisive. For while he was dispatching the southern force and making the return journey, the baby-flat tops which the Navy had first despised and then come to accept grudgingly had won their crown of glory.

They are unlovely things, these merchant hulls which have been converted into makeshift carriers. Their slow speed is the despair of any fleet commander who thinks in terms of fast-striking forces. They can only crawl, and getting a plane off or on to their short flight decks is an act of heroism even in good weather.

Baby Flat Tops Good

Yet in the Leyte Gulf this week the baby flat tops proved their worth a hundred-fold. For they alone stood off the bigger of the two southern Japanese forces until the Seventh Fleet's old pre-Pearl Harbor "battle wagons" could get near enough to come between the menace and the helpless supply ships off Leyte. Their planes were few and their launching platforms were about as strong as a packing crate against real men-of-war.

But once those planes were in the air, they were exactly as good as planes from any big flat-top. They saved the day and they saved General MacArthur's supply ships and they wrote a new chapter in naval air power. No sailor will ever laugh at the baby carriers again if he knows the story of the battle of Leyte gulf.

This is the big war news of the week which inevitably obscures events of first importance in Europe. There the long and vital battle for the port of Antwerp was drawing toward a successful conclusion. The Germans were being squeezed slowly but surely from the lower coast of Holland and careful watchers could begin talking about a late fall or winter offensive which might crack the Rhineland open.

Canada Acts to Protect People In Disposal of War Surpluses

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 28—The Government Corporation which has been intrusted with the task of disposing of the nation's surplus war assets will take every precaution to see that interests of the taxpayer are safeguarded through the "sanest and most profitable liquidation" of these assets, the Minister of Reconstruction, Clarence D. Howe, has assured the people of Canada.

The Minister recognizes that some misconceptions might be current and anxieties felt about the operations of the Corporation, which will have to carry out "the biggest piece of merchandising ever attempted in Canada." Mr. Howe has endeavored to set suspicions at rest and to let the people have a clear picture of how the war-surplus disposal machinery will work.

The big job of the War Assets Corporation, of course, lies in the future, but it is already doing business. The Corporation has been criticized in some quarters because it is making use of the ordinary channels of trade. This method of conducting business, it is claimed, puts excessive profits in the pockets of the middlemen.

This view, Mr. Howe has said, is incorrect. If the Corporation were to sell direct to consumers, as some people suggest, it would need "a huge selling force, and that would bring it into head-on competition with the sales forces of established business, thus producing serious detrimental effects upon the reconversion of industry and the orderly, rapid rehabilitation of labor in peacetime occupations.

"By operating as it does, firstly by establishing fair prices to the consumer, through the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Corporation insures a square deal for the consumer and the Dominion Treasury. For, knowing this ceiling, it sells to the trade at prices which limit profits all along the line and, by orderly selling procedure through reputable dealers, the Corporation can direct the flow of surpluses to the open market in such a way that labor will not be sold down the river through unfair business practices."

There is some exaggerated idea of the value of some kinds of military equipment for peacetime uses.

Everybody, for example, seems to want to get a jeep for some use or other after the war, said Mr. Howe.

He pointed out weaknesses in the jeep, but said the National Research Council, the University of Saskatchewan, and the Department of Agriculture are testing its adaptability to civilian use. The people will be informed of the opinion of the experts before the jeeps are put up for sale.

The War Assets Corporation is responsible for its actions to Parliament through the Minister of Reconstruction. Its directorate is composed of men believed by their experience to be well qualified to contribute "the considered opinions of industry, trade, commerce, agriculture, and labor" and the views of geographical divisions of Canada. The policy of the Corporation is based on certain definite fundamentals. The war assets must be salvaged without undue interference with the national economy or the imposition of hardships on labor.

At the close of the war when a general sale of the huge bulk of assets then available might well endanger the transfer of industry from war to peacetime production, there will have to be a precautionary control in the flow of surpluses.

At the present time when goods are scarce, available surpluses of materials of civilian value will be sold at market prices under price board ceilings. In the interest of the public, an effort will be made to keep prices down to actual values and to distribute sales uniformly across the Dominion.

Goods available abroad will, if possible, be sold abroad. Efforts will be made to keep out of unfair competition with established business and to keep the speculator out of any dealings in surplus war supplies.

The disposal of munition and other war plants, some of which are new and wholly Government-owned and some represent additions to long-established plants, cannot come under any definite formula. "It may be taken for granted," said Mr. Howe, "that the overriding intention of the Government and the Corporation is the maintenance and expansion of production and the creation of employment."

RAF Bomber Tours World for Air Study

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 28

An RAF Lancaster bomber is flying round the world via anada, the United States, and the South Pacific on a mission to study navigation and demonstrate the latest equipment likely to be of use in the Pacific area, the Air Ministry disclosed.

Zeros at Leyte

Continued from Page 1

don't see any ack-ack being thrown up. It is apparently too low and caught them unawares. A moment ago over on my left one plane was hit by ack-ack fire and, covered in flames, landed close to the beach. There is an LST on fire . . .

There are two Japanese planes over Tacloban at this moment. One can't be more than 600 or 700 feet off the ground. It is impossible to get them with anti-aircraft fire. Now there's two of them. One is still lower, can't be over 200 feet. They can't get the guns trained on them. There are two more coming directly over Tacloban. Our Navy planes are in the air all around but they are having a hard time. They can't dive down on the Japanese planes when they come so low. Over on the left on the beach I see an LST smoking heavily. It has been hit.

The Japanese planes are dispersing now and our fighters are going in after them very rapidly.

I think the raid is about over. It is beginning to drizzle here and it is probably most fortunate.

[Mr. Walker's dispatch was transmitted by radio, recorded, and broadcast over the Mutual network.]

Nazis Rush Troops to Prussia Despite Huge Losses to Soviets

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 28—Russia's striking force in East Prussia is so overwhelming that Russian losses are considerably smaller than the German, according to a leader of the famous French Normandie Air Squadron fighting on that front.

He admitted, however, that the Germans were throwing in more and more reinforcements every day, despite their terrible losses. The German regiments, he said, often were entirely composed of East Prussians, and they were fanatical. They were picked troops. The German command was taking no chances in East Prussia with second-class or third-class troops.

The Germans have certainly worked very hard organizing defense in depth throughout East Prussia. Their claim that they had moved 6,000,000 cubic feet of earth in the last 10 days building fortifications and digging trenches may not be greatly exaggerated.

In many sectors of this relatively narrow front, the battle is so intense that the earth is scorched even more completely than in some of the biggest battles inside Russia, with the possible exception of the Belgorod battle of last year.

Villages Obliterated

Towns and villages are being almost completely obliterated, some through what appears to be a consistent German scorched-earth policy. Dozens of localities are in flames, and nights are lit up with burning villages.

German losses in manpower have been increased enormously by use by the Russians of a super-mortar with three times the strength of the famous Katusha.

Russian troops are frantically pushing forward, determined to reach vital German centers. Not the least of the incitements to them to push on is the appearance of fine-sounding patriotic orders from Königsberg to the East Prussian popuiuation, issued by Erich Koch, who was responsible for thousands of atrocities when he was Governor of the Ukraine.

Much publicity has been given in the Russian press to an article in the Kölnische Zeitung deploring the Germans' "softness" in occupied areas and that now it is too late to repair this error.

The inference seemed to be that next time the Germans won't be content with anything on so small a scale as Majdanek but will pursue a policy of more thorough extermination.

Vigilance Urged

Attention of the Russian population is clearly focused on the East Prussian battle, which has stirred the people's imagination. That there are difficulties ahead is clear, however. An editorial in Red Star urging the necessity of the greatest vigilance regarding the enemy tank movements emphasizes that in East Prussia the Germans have a good network of roads at their disposal and that the enemy's tactics will consist chiefly in throwing in large panzer forces at different points.

"In such conditions every operation tends to develop into a tank battle," says Red Star.

The East Prussian battle is clearly very grim. It is being questioned whether is may be only a major diversion, and whether the Russians won't strike out in some other equally vital direction.

Two days ago Moscow had two Stalin orders of the day and two salutes, and, frankly, with all eyes focused on East Prussia, there was a slight touch of disappointment that the victories announced "merely" concerned Transylvania and northern Norway.

Russians realize that all this is important as blows against Germany, but they are not "direct blows," and the Russians are not intensely worked up about complete liberation of Transylvania or Kirkenes, although the importance of both may be considerable.

De Gaulle Recognition Lessens Polish Issue Disappointment

Continued from Page 1

the spirit of the Commune is in the air. With many of the Maquisards sporting red arm bands, with the Communists mounting guard with tommy-guns outside the editorial offices of their newspaper Humanité, France and Paris bear a certain resemblance to the Russia and Petrograd of the summer of 1917 when another provisional government struggled for a hold while Lenin's Red Guards stood on duty at the entrance to Bolshevik headquarters in the Ksheshinskaya Palace.

The analogy is strengthened by the fact that in many areas the Maquisards, who liberated France from the Nazis and Vichyites, retain the power locally, greatly complicating the Paris Government's task of consolidation.

Under these circumstances is it any wonder if many of the General's erstwhile critics in America and Britain now look upon General de Gaulle as the mainstay of law and order who must be supported to the utmost?

The analogy between the present French Provisional Government and the Provisional Government in Russia that followed the Czar abdication is apt, in so far as in France, too, even with the war still on, there is a deep cleavage between Right and Left, with Left growing daily stronger. But the analogy breaks down in so far as the moderate Democratic group in between the extremes which support de Gaulle is, presumably, far stronger than the corresponding Russian elements who backed Kerensky.

Also, France has a democratic tradition that dates back a century and a half which was totally lacking in Russia. But there are many "X's" in the equation, one of them being the political evolution of General de Gaulle himself. Another is whether the Leftist and Communist leadership will continue to show more restraint than some of their followers.

Already General de Gaulle's efforts to consolidate and extend his Government's authority in the face of the Maquisard extremists have effected a reconciliation with his one-time rival and antagonist, Gen. Henri Giraud, and with numerous others of his colleagues among the traditionally conservative French officer caste. At the same time he has persistently refused permission for the return to France of Maurice Thorez, ranking French Communist leader now in Moscow.

The main immediate showdown in French politics will come over the question of the purge of collaborationists and the attitude toward Spanish republicans now mustering in the South of France for the overthrow of Franco. The Left, with Soviet encouragement, is pressing for the most far-reaching purge, accusing the Government of shielding many of the main offenders. The summary conviction of Georges Suarez, leading collaborationist newspaper editor, by one of the newly established popular tribunals, is an indication that the Left is going to get its way on the purge.

On the Spanish question General de Gaulle is apparently under pressure from Washington and London to prevent French territory being used as a base for Spanish republican operations. Already he has made a gesture in this direction. However, any effective follow up is difficult, first because the Spanish republicans were in the front ranks of the French Forces of the Interior when it cleared the Germans out of southwestern France and have the full support of the local elements now in control of the region.

In addition the Spanish republicans have the support of a large section of the French population whom General de Gaulle cannot afford to antagonize. Last but not least, Moscow has taken its stand firmly and unequivocally for the liquidation of the "Fascist nest" beyond the Pyrenees.

Navy Issues Plea For More Chaplains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—A plea for clergymen to volunteer to serve with the Navy was made here by Capt. Maurice M. Witherspoon today, reporting a need for 100 new Navy chaplains a month.

Unless present needs are met, he added, many warships and transports may be forced to put to sea without chaplains aboard. In addition to the 433 chaplains requested by the Navy last month, another 400 to 500 will be needed by next June, which will mean that the present rate of approximately 40 appointments a month will have to be raised to 100.

Candidates for the Navy Chaplain Corps must be under 45 years of age, have a university and a seminary degree (or be within three months of the latter), be a citizen, and be physically fit. Applications may be made to the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 33 Pine Street, New York, to the branch office, Genesee Valley Trust Company, Rochester, or to Chaplain Witherspoon, 90 Church Street, New York.

Nobel Prizes Shared By 4 Researchers

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Four natural scientists now in the United States, three of them Americans, have been awarded shares in the Nobel prizes for medicine for the years 1943 and 1944, the American Swedish news agency has announced in a dispatch from Stockholm.

The award for 1943, being made now after a year's delay, was divided between Henrik Dam of Copenhagen, now in the United States, and Edward Adelbert Doisy, Professor of Biochemistry in the St. Louis (Mo.) University School of Medicine.

For 1944 the awards went to Joseph Erlanger, Professor of Physiology at Washington University, St. Louis, and Herbert Spencer Gasser of New York, Director of the Rockefeller Institute.

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Britain and Ethiopia to Open Negotiations for New Treaty

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Negotiations are about to begin in Addis Ababa between Britain and Ethiopia for a new political agreement and military convention to replace those signed on Jan. 31, 1942, which expired on Oct. 25.

The original agreements were to remain in force until replaced by a treaty for which Emperor Haile Selassie was entitled to make proposals any time after two years from the date of signature.

The Emperor, accordingly, put forward draft proposals in January, 1944. The following June, the Emperor, having received no British observation on the proposals, gave notice of his intention to terminate the agreement and convention as he was entitled to do under Article 14. Subsequently, he suspended the termination for two months, which were finished this week.

British Delegation Sent

Meanwhile, the British Government, which was fully occupied with preparations for D-Day when the Emperor's proposals reached London, sent a delegation under Earl de la Warr with full power to negotiate a new agreement.

Under the terms of the 1942 political agreement, the Emperor was entitled to subventions amounting to £1,500,000 the first year, £1,000,000 the second year, £500,000 the third year, and £250,000 the fourth year.

In return, he undertook to appoint a number of British advisers to his administrative services. British commissioners, inspectors, police, and judges and magistrates. He also agreed that foreigners should be tried only by a court of which at least one British judge was a member and that foreigners should be incarcerated only in prisons approved by the British commissioner of police.

British Soldier Exemption

The military convention further laid down that no member of the British forces in Ethiopia should be subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of an Ethiopian court unless an appropriate British authority gave written permission.

In civil cases, notification of the impending proceedings had to be given to the British diplomatic representative at Addis Ababa, who was allowed 60 days—extendable by a further 120 days in certain circumstances—to investigate whether the act complained of was committed in the course of the soldier's official duties, in which case the Ethiopian courts were not allowed to exercise jurisdiction.

It is understood the Emperor takes strong exception to these provisions as "infringements on Ethiopian sovereignty."

British Cite Own Concession

The British, however, point out they have made at least as far-reaching concessions in respect to the trial of offenses by American soldiers on British soil.

A further provision in the military convention to which the Emperor objects is:

1. Putting under British military administration "one continuous belt of Ethiopian territory 25 miles wide contiguous to the frontier of French Somaliland running from the frontier of Eritrea to the Franco-Ethiopian railway and thence south to the intersection with the frontier of former Italian Somaliland, and thence along the frontier to the junction with British Somaliland."

Control of Rail Line

2. Putting under British control all land within Ethiopia occupied by the Franco-Ethiopian Railway and its appurtenances.

At the time this provision was made, the battle of El Alamein still was unwon and Vichy was in control of the Djibouti terminus of the railroad. The Emperor asserts that the need for blockading French Somaliland landward as well as seaward has now disappeared and he want to resume control of a major part, if not all, of these two belts.

A further point the Emperor thinks should be changed is Article II (c) of the political agreement which says, "His Majesty, the Emperor, will not permit foreign aircraft other than British to fly in or over Ethiopia without the concurrence of the Government of the United Kingdom." He points out there no longer is the question of unfriendly airplanes entering Ethiopia from Vichy-controlled territory and adds that, apart from French Somaliland, Ethiopia is surrounded entirely by districts under British control, so the safeguard in question no longer is necessary.

Fiscal Needs Key Item

The crux of the negotiations, however, is expected to be finance. Ethiopia is not a rich country, and though in many respects the brief period of Italian control resulted in marked improvement of communications and appreciable development of agriculture, it still is impossible to balance the central budget, especially as the Ethiopians are not in the least enthusiastic about being taxed.

The Emperor, therefore, hopes for an increase in subsidies named in the 1942 agreement for the third and fourth years—namely £500,000 and £250,000, respectively.

At present, he is short of money to pay for internal communications and silver with which to mint Maria Theresa dollars, the sole currency Ethiopians recognize. Cash also is needed to pay experts to help build up agriculture and basic industries.

Few Trained Ethiopians

What control the British will feel it necessary to maintain if they are to provide the Emperor with the wherewithal to build up his country under the authority of the central government which ultimately will be staffed wholly by Ethiopians has not been disclosed. But it is certain there are not today more than a handful of trained Ethiopian doctors, nurses, teachers, technicians, and administrators, and that it will take years to train them.

Meanwhile, it was only a few years ago that slavery was legal in Ethiopia, and one would be bold to claim it has been entirely eradicated today in the country districts, especially, as in the opinion of those who know the country, emancipation might mean greater misery than slavery itself until proper provision was made for the welfare of ex-slaves.

Thus it is anticipated it may be difficult to find a basis for a permanent Anglo-Ethiopian treaty at this stage of the country's development. If British troops are all withdrawn now, who is to maintain order? And if British financial help is withdrawn now, where will money be found to pay the judicial, educational, medical, and technical experts without whose aid the cultural and economic development of Ethiopia will be delayed indefinitely?

At the same time, it is emphasized here that the British do not want to place irksome restrictions on Ethiopian freedom. There is not the slightest doubt they could have subdued the country long before the Italians if they had wished. They didn't wish.

Informed opinion stresses that the present British Government still is of the same opinion as its predecessors.

Another temporary agreement providing progressive relaxation of British control of essential Ethiopian services, therefore, is regarded as the most probable outcome of the mission.

Patriots Join Forces to Liberate Greece

Associated Press

Greek Partisans on the March

Greek Partisans, aiding the Allies to drive the German invaders from their country, march to join forces with Allied units. Men and women go along together.

Liberated Greece Now Torn By Internal Political Strife

ATHENS, Oct. 28 (Reuter)—The leading E. A. M. newspaper, Libertor, has printed a violent attack on General Spirotopolus, Greek Commander in Chief, accusing him of arming the Right Wing elements.

Liberator says: "How can we be free while Fifth Columnists are moving freely among us, organizing under the name of nationalism movements which enable them to remain in power and fight against the very ideas for which the Greek people are fighting in their struggle for liberty.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Liberation from Nazi tyranny finds the dauntless liberty-loving Greeks torn by political strife much as they were four years ago before the Italian invasion united the country overnight.

The history of that ancient cradle of democracy offers plenty of parallels with the present.

Back in classic times it took a foreign invader to induce the city states to call off their squabbles which they promptly resumed the moment the foreigner had been driven out.

This time too, the Greeks liberated themselves. The task of the small British forces that landed in the wake of the fleeing Germans has been mainly to keep the Greeks from fighting each other.

The conflict today is not between states, but between rival nationwide political organizations which have lined up into two main camps, the E. A. M. or National Liberation Front and the E. D. E. S. or Greek Democratic National Army. The first of these is dominated by the Communist Party, and apparently has the backing of a strong majority in the main cities, Athens and Pireus included. The E. D. E. S., however, dominates the present official Greek Government.

Though the leaders of the rival groups have supposedly reached some sort of working understanding, they are unable to control their hot-headed followers and to keep them from taking potshots at each other. Order in Athens is today reported to be precariously maintained by a handful of British troops supported by some neutral Greek police.

E. A. M., despite its Communists, has a democratic liberal program, with no major economic or social changes beyond nationalization of transportation and some of the big industries. E. D. E. S. is principally concerned with the spectre of a crushing Slav domination of the Balkans, and looks to Britain for protection against Greece's northern neighbors, especially Bulgaria, whose recent shift to the Allied side the Greek Government has denounced as a maneuver.

E. D. E. S. is particularly resentful over Bulgarian occupation of Greek territory and has strong misgivings lest the Bulgars manage to keep some of their ill-gotten gains.

The E. D. E. S. and their spokesmen in the Greek Government are incidentally deeply suspicious of the plans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and Russia's alleged plans for a federation of Balkan Slavs. The E. A. M. ridicules these fears and insists on regarding Russia with th same good faith and confidence as the other United Nations.

As for the return of King George II or any other representative of his dynasty to whom he might wish to pass his shaky crown, that issue has not even been raised. Nor does it appear likely that it will be for some time. The King's return would find no favor among the E. A. M. followers and would doubtless split the adherents of E. D. E. S.

held off by police. They demanded vainly that the major be turned over to the ELAS, the Army of the National Liberation Front, for summary action.

The clamor finally was abated by the arrival of an ELAS officer who obtained a statement from the Athens police chief promising an immediate investigation of the case.

Ontario Plans For Postwar Tourist Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In preparation for the time when gasoline and tire restrictions may be eased and travel restrictions lifted, Ontario has appointed a committee, headed By Leslie Frost, Provincial Treasurer, to work with the Travel and Publicity Bureau in developing the tourist business.

In 1941, the last big normal tourist year, 70 per cent of all American motorcars entering Canada entered Ontario, and in American traffic by boat, train, and bus, Ontario was again in the lead, said Mr. Frost. The boat and train travel from the United States to Canada this year may have been the highest in history, but American visits by motorcar, while showing a great increase over 1943, still are much less than in 1941. The new committee realizes the need for increased accommodation in postwar years, and for higher standards of service.

The committee has decided to determine the method of leasing and sale of Crown lands, and zoning of suitable areas for occupancy so as to provide sites for Canadian returned soldiers planning commercial camp operations after the war, and at the same time take full advantage of new capital which Americans are ready to invest in similar operations in Ontario; to arrange to have trained Government representatives at border points to advise on fishing and hunting locations and regulations.

Further study is planned of the Tourist Conference's recommendation that all tourist catering places in Ontario be brought under some system of Government licensing and supervision. The committee also plans to expedite the Government's previously announced policy with the Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls or the Thousand Islands Bridge at Ivy Lea, as the first experimental location of up-to-date and effectively staffed official Government reception and information bureaus.

Russia's Support of Norway Helps Scandinavian Accord

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28 (AP)—"Reports of Allied landing operations along the Norwegian Coast already are so numerous it is impossible to deny them all," the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported today in announcing that blackout measures had been tightened throughout the country.

Plans for the evacuation of civilians in Northern Norway were said to involve 200,000 persons.

By Lorimer Moe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The fact that a Russian army was the first United Nations force to liberate a part of Norway may ultimately prove more important than the act of liberation itself.

That Norway would be liberated from the Nazis sooner or later has been a certainty ever since it became apparent that Germany's armies will eventually be crushed.

Russia's role in restoring Norway's freedom may very well bury for all time the ancient dread of Russia so widely encountered throughout Scandinavia. The disappearance of this bogey would revolutionize the prospects for confident and effective co-operation between Russia and her northern neighbors.

To define the traditional fear of Russia in Scandinavia is difficult. It is not a tangible thing, but it is nonetheless actual. It is a constantly recurring theme in some of the finest Scandinavian literature—especially that which is common to Sweden and Finland.

It is not the fear of Communism, though Communism is not at all acceptable to the great majority of Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, and Finns; the emergence of a Communist Russia occurred much too recently to account for the ancient fear. It is simply the fear that the enormous land which sprawls over most of northern Europe and Asia has an irrepressible—though never satisfied—appetite for the sea-flanked domains of its smaller European neighbors.

Among the northern countries this fear has always been most pronounced in Sweden and Finland. It is doubtful that Finland's recent sad martial experience has mitigated the fears of its people.

In Sweden the situation is somewhat different. A lonely neutral as the war raged along its frontier, Sweden has not escaped an emotional conflict. It was difficult for Swedes to concentrate their sympathies on Finland while Finland's German ally waged ruthless war against their Norwegian neighbors. This problem has been at least partially resolved by Finland's withdrawal from the war. Most Swedes consider the Russian peace terms harsh, but they are hopeful that future developments will prove them wrong. Their fingers are crossed.

Norway never fully shared Finland and Sweden's fear of Russia. Since the German attack on Russia in 1941, Norway and Russia have been fighting allies. That Norway expects this friendship to extend far into the future was confidently expressed by King Haakon VII when he addressed his people over London Radio. "Our agreement with the Soviet Union provides that, as soon as the military situation permits, Norwegian administration and civil procedure will again be fully operative," he said. "We have had numerous proofs of the friendship and sympathy felt for our country by the Government and people of Soviet Russia . . . It is the duty of every Norwegian to give our Soviet allies the greatest possible support."

Norwegians on the home front, as well as abroad, are already giving such support. A dispatch from Moscow tells how a group of Norwegian fishermen worked without a break for 24 hours to ferry a whole regiment of Russian soldiers across a mile-wide fjord and hasten the fall of Kirkenes.

Perhaps this is a minor incident, but it is strong evidence that home-front Norwegians have not been in the least affected by the recent frenzy of anti-Bolshevik propaganda conducted by the Germans and Quislings in Norway.

Norway will remain one of the United Nations. It will never consent to being a party to a northern union oriented against Russia. The same will undoubtedly be true of liberated Denmark. The fresh approach of these two countries to the problems of "the North" may well herald the dawn of an era of confident co-operation between Russia and its Scandinavian neighbors.

Eyewitnesses Verify Stories Of Nazi Atrocities in Greece

The indignities inflicted upon the Greek people have brought a protest from the Orthodox Archbishop in compelling terms. The Christian Science Monitor asked a special correspondent to study the evidence and report on specific cases. His dispatch follows and by coincidence appears on the fourth anniversary of the Axis invasion of Greece.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 28—Eyewitnesses have confirmed some of the stories told by Archbishop Damoscinos of the Greek Orthodox Church of Nazi atrocities in Greece. The Archbishop recently formally denounced German and Bulgarian atrocities which he said had decimated the Greek nation.

A 10-year-old boy, Anostasius Tzanos, has told this correspondent how he was awakened early one morning before dawn in his native village of Karlavrita, where 80 Germans had been killed.

"We heard the church bells ringing and all the people went to the central square," he said. "The men were forced at the point of machine guns to stand in a line in the square, the women and children were herded into the school.

"I was frightened and hid among the rubbish and watched. The men were ordered to stand in one line and were marched off to the cemetery. I followed.

Nazis Use Machine Guns

"Daddy was first in the line because he was so strong. The Germans feared him. The Germans shot the men down with machine guns, but many were not killed outright. Daddy was not killed at once, but the Germans killed off the wounded with pistols."

The child said the women and children were locked up in the school building, which was then set on fire. The women threw their babies out of the windows and the air was filled with screams.

One German officer, incapable of seeing more, opened the door and a few injured women escaped.

There is considerable additional evidence throughout southern Greece of the atrocities described by Archbishop Damoscinos.

The other day I visited the rifle range in Kesariani, a suburb of Athens, where the Germans and Greek Quislings executed 1,382 people, mostly prisoners arrested during the Metaxas dictatorship and handed over to the Germans.

Here one can still find pieces of rock on which the unfortunate victims scratched their names as they awaited execution.

Heroes Street

Pipitza Vakarelli, a young girl teacher, who witnessed many horrors during the last three years, watched lorries filled with men and women pass along the street rechristened by the inhabitants Heroes Street.

She told me how, when the lorries passed, she and other women of the district scattered flowers and leaves upon the road.

When the lorries returned, filled with the bodies of the slain, the women gathered up the flowers and leaves and carried them to a near-by church.

The suburbs of Kesariana is famous for its resistance. The people going there from Athens during the occupation said "I am going to the free Greece."

Miss Vakarelli showed me the hill just outside the town where seven Elas soldiers, surrounded one evening by 1,000 Germans armed with artillery, machine guns, and mortars, fought all night with rifles and bombs.

In the morning the German commander called for surrender. The seven soldiers refused and they were all killed. This heroic spirit has shown throughout all Greece's suffering.

Miss Vakarelli told me how men and women awaiting shooting in Kesariani sang patriotic and socialist songs.

One boy, Andrija Lekurianos, 12 years old, who was caught acting as a liaison agent with the Partisans, wrote on a piece of paper, "Today we die for liberty, singing and smiling," and threw it out of the lorry as he was driven to his execution.

Thousands in Prison

I have visited the infamous prison of Hajdari, through which over 20,000 Greeks and Jews have passed in the last three years—mostly to execution.

Here, led by Sam Modiano, a former Reuter correspondent in Salonika and who spent two years imprisoned there, I found more evidence of the superb courage of the Greek people.

On the blood-stained walls of the condemned cells tiny, separate cubicles in which the men were forced to remain standing, were some of the brave words of the philosophers of ancient Greece.

One man, obviously a scholar or churchman, who signed his initials V. G. V., wrote in Latin "Dum spiro spero" (while I breathe, I hope), another had covered the walls with excellent little pictures of Allied parachutists descending from planes, Allied tanks and ships.

Here were religious pictures, elsewhere a calendar with the days marked off for five weeks until May 1.

Other inscriptions were as follows:

Inscriptions

"We are leaving Hajdari for we know not whither." "Today I shall be killed by the barbarian Germans. Tell my mother they killed me, George Manelis."

One cell had code dots for taps. Three taps meant, Good morning, I am well. Other signals implied "We have good news." "We shall live," "God is with us."

Two men had written poems. One, describing the joy of life for a young man, ended "Sorrow follows joy for us, but tomorrow the Germans' turn will come to suffer."

The second set of verses give a nostalgic description of a white house in the sunshine, dark cypress trees against the blue skies, springs of pure water, young girls with bright smiles and one pair of dark eyes "which trouble my soul." It ends "but I remember with pride what I have done, even if the terrible Hajdari is the end."

Many Executed

This unsigned poem is dated "27/9/44," the day when many men were led out for execution. The heroic spirit of the Greek people breathes from these filthy cells of which the people have torn all the doors and windows as a symbol of liberation.

Reports from the north claim that the Bulgarians were even more barbarous in their treatment of the Greeks than the Germans, but I am unable yet to obtain eyewitness reports as the district is still unliberated.

Archbishop Damoscinos was quoted as saying that the Bulgarians killed more than 50,000 Greeks in an effort to reduce the Greek population to a minority. "If the Bulgars are unpunished I shall believe that no justice exists and shall openly declare that there is no justice on this earth," the Archbishop said.

Suffragette Invited

LONDON, Oct. 28 (Reuter)—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, veteran leader of British suffragettes and steadfast champion of the Ethiopian cause, has left London for Addis Ababa at the invitation of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Miss Pankhurst, who was a foundation member of the Abyssinian Association and Editor of the London weekly News Item and Ethiopia News, will attend the anniversary celebration of the Emperor's coronation and thus will share in the triumph of a people at whose service she put all her energy, organizing skill, and reputation from the start of the conflict.

French Conversion Of Firms Watched

PARIS, Oct. 28 (Reuter)—About 40,000 owners of small business—mainly furniture, furs, textiles, clothing, and jewelry—have formed themselves into a "Protective Association" to oppose any order by the French Government for the return to Jewish owners of business which, during the German occupation, were sold to non-Jewish Frenchmen.

In a long circular the Association states that if these businesses had not been bought they would have been liquidated by the Germans and the result would have been a serious loss for French national economy.

There have already been a number of disturbances in certain commercial districts of Paris where Jewish citizens have tried to retake possession of their prewar business premises.

The problem is a delicate one for the Government since among the new owners there are undoubtedly a certain number of war widows, refugees from Alsace, or people who have been bombed out in other parts of France.

Plant Official Says Seizure Uncalled-For

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 28 (AP)—Thomas Lord, Vice-President of the Lord Manufacturing Company, seized by the Navy under presidential order, said Oct. 26 there was "no need" for the Navy to take over operations at the plant.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowan and a staff of seven took possession of the plant Oct. 25 under the order stating the company "had wilfully refused and failed to furnish" war materials at prices fixed in a joint Army-Navy order of Sept. 23.

Asked to comment on the order, Mr. Lord said:

"There was no need for the Navy to take over operations as company officials had agreed prior to the seizure to accept the Navy's revised prices on aircraft material being manufactured."

Roosevelt Asks Kennedy To Study Kaiser Jobs Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to London, said Oct. 26 President Roosevelt had asked him to study and offer some suggestions regarding the plan of Henry J. Kaiser, the industrialist, to provide postwar jobs. He said he told the President he would.

Mr. Kennedy, on leaving the White House, told newspapermen he had not discussed politics. He recalled that he made a speech in the last campaign in behalf of a third term but said he hadn't thought very much about politics in the last three or four months.

Greek Parader Shot

ATHENS, Oct. 28 (AP)—A Greek demonstrator was shot and killed in a Partisan parade Oct. 27 within a stone's throw of a building which British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was visiting and opposite the temporary headquarters of the Greek Ministry of War.

The youth, one of a formation of EAM (National Liberation Front) supporters, allegedly shouted an accusation against a regular army major standing upon the sidewalk. He was reported shot by the major, who fled into the Ministry of War building.

Demonstrators mobbed the doorway of the Ministry, but were

Wages and Jobs Rise

Total wages paid in 1,666 establishments in Boston went up 4.5 per cent last month, according to the State Department of Labor and Industries. Employment rose 1.9 per cent. The survey covered manufacturing, the wholesale and retail trade, public utilities, and some other lines.

Plan Rehabilitation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Marking its transition from an emergency relief organization to one concerned primarily with rehabilitation, the Greek War Relief Association has adopted a six-point program to speed the recovery of war-devastated Greece.

The major projects call for establishment of 200 health centers, the provision of mobile clinics, the establishment of canteen facilities in Greek schools, extension of help to the war disabled, and the development of a food package scheme for imports.

Care of orphans and underprivileged children will also be extended, the Association said, with individuals and groups in the United States being requested to contribute to their support and education.

The adoption of this program means that the Association stands committed to a long period of postwar service in Greece with its activities co-ordinated with those of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association and various services of the Greek government, it was said.

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President Defends Administration in War

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of President Roosevelt's speech here last night:

Today is the anniversary of the birth of a great fighting American—Theodore Roosevelt.

This day is celebrated every year as Navy Day—and I think Theodore Roosevelt would be happy and proud to know that our American fleet now is greater than all the navies of the world put together.

And when I say all the navies, I am including what was—until three days ago—the Japanese fleet.

Since Navy Day a year ago, our armed forces—Army, Navy, and Air Forces—have participated in no fewer than 27 different D-Days—27 different landings in force on enemy-held shores.

Every one of these landings has been an incredibly complicated and hazadous undertaking, requiring months of most careful planning, flawless co-ordination, and split-second timing in execution. The larger operations have required hundreds of warships, thousands of smaller craft, thousands of airplanes, and hundreds of thousands of men.

And every one of these 27 D-Days has been a triumphant success.

Major Military Offensives

It is a remarkable achievement that within less than five months we have been able to carry out major offensive operations in both Europe and the Philippines—13,000 miles apart from each other.

And speaking of the glorious operations in the Philippines—I wonder—whatever became of the suggestion made a few weeks ago, that I had failed for political reasons to send enough forces or supplies to General MacArthur?

I realize that, in this political campaign, it is considered by some to be very impolite to mention the fact that there is a war on.

But the war is still on and 11,000,000 American fighting men know it—and so do their families. And in that war I bear a responsibility which I can never shirk and never, for one instant, forget.

For the Constitution of the United States says—and I hope you will pardon me if I quote it correctly—"The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States."

Important to People

I am not supposed to mention that, either.

But somehow or other, it seems to me that this is a matter of considerable importance to the American people.

It was due to no accident and no oversight that the framers of our Constitution put the command of our armed forces under civilian authority.

It is the duty of the Commander in Chief to appoint the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Chiefs of Staff—and I feel called upon to offer no apologies for my selection of Henry Stimson, the late Frank Knox and James Forrestal, or of Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold.

Furthermore, the Commander in Chief has final responsibility for determining how our resources shall be distributed as between our land forces, sea forces and air forces, and as among the different theaters of operations, and also what portion shall be turned over to our Allies.

Intricate Problems

Our teamwork with our Allies in this war has involved innumerable intricate problems which could be settled only around the conference table by those who had final authority.

The other day, I am told, a prominent Republican orator stated that "there are not five civilians in the entire national government who have the confidence and respect of the American people."

In fact, he described your present Administration as "the most spectacular collection of incompetent people who ever held public office."

Well, now—that is pretty serious. The only conclusion to be drawn from that is that we are losing the war. If so, that will be news to most of us—and it will certainly be news to the Nazis and the Japs.

Gains Before Pearl Harbor

The record will show that from almost the first minute of my Administration I started to rebuild the United States Navy which had been whittled down during previous administrations. What the Navy suffered from conspicuously during these Republican administrations was a drastic false economy which not only scrapped ships but even prevented adequate target practice, adequate maneuvers and adequate supplies. It had reached the point that on some vessels the crews "chipped in" to buy their own brass polish to keep the bright work shining.

The record will show that—when we were attacked at Pearl Harbor—we had already made tremendous progress toward building the greatest war machine the world has ever known.

Take, for example, the ships of Admiral Halsey's powerful Third Fleet which has just given the Japanese Navy the worst licking in its history.

Every battleship in that fleet was authorized between nineteen hundred and thirty-three and nineteen hundred and thirty-eight. Construction had begun on all of those battleships by September, nineteen hundred and forty—well over a year before Pearl Harbor.

All but two of the great force of cruisers in Admiral Halsey's fleet were authorized between nineteen hundred and thirty-three and nineteen hundred and forty; and construction on all but one of them had begun before Pearl Harbor.

All of the aircraft carriers in that fleet had been authorized by the present Administration before Pearl Harbor, and half of them were actually under construction before Pearl Harbor.

Military Preparation

There is the answer—once and for all—to a Republican candidate who said that this Administration had made "absolutely no military preparation for the events it now claims it foresaw."

Less than three months before Hitler launched his murderous assault against Poland, the Republicans in the House of Representatives voted 144 to 8 in favor of cutting the appropriations for the Army Air Corps.

I often think how Hitler and Hirohito must have laughed in those days.

They are not laughing now.

In the spring of 1940, as you well remember, I called for a production of 50,000 airplanes—and that same Republican candidate spoke scornfully of such a proposal, calling it a "publicity stunt" and saying it would take four years to reach such a goal.

9,000 Planes a Month

Nevertheless, we have since then produced more than 240,000 warplanes. We have attained a production rate of more than 9,000 per month—more than 100,000 per year.

We have trained more than 850,000 pilots, navigators, bombardiers, aerial gunners and other aerial crew members.

I admit these figures seem fantastic—but such results were not impossible for those who had real faith in America.

In 1940, we had a Regular Army of approximately 250,000, and a reserve, including the National Guard, of 350,000.

Today, we have 8,000,000 in our army, including 126,000 women. More than half of our Army is overseas.

Our Navy in 1940 had 361 ships and 189,000 men.

Today, we have more than 1,500 combat vessels, supported by an armada of 50,000 other ships, including landing craft. We have more than 3,500,000 men in our Navy and over 100,000 women.

Never before in history have the soldiers and sailors of any nation gone into battle so thoroughly trained, so thoroughly equipped, so well fed, and so thoroughly supported as the American soldiers and sailors fighting today in Europe, Asia and the Pacific.

Marshall's Report

In his report to the Secretary of War, in 1943, General Marshall wrote: "In matters of personnel, military intelligence, training, supply and preparation of war plans, sound principles and policies had been established in the preparation for just such an emergency as arose."

After we were attacked by the Japanese, and Hitler and Mussolini declared war on us, some people urged that we go on the defensive—that we pull in our fleet to guard this continent—that we send no forces overseas.

That policy was rejected. In my first war message to the Congress, a month after Pearl Harbor, I said:

"We cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit. As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him. We must keep him far from our shores, for we intend to bring this battle to him on his own home grounds."

And that is the policy we have successfully followed.

Three Phases of War Effort

In our over-all strategy, we planned our war effort in three phases:

The first phase could be called "plugging the line"—which meant stopping the Germans and Japs from expanding their conquests to such key points as Australia and the British Isles—for England then was still very vulnerable to invasion.

Within a month after Pearl Harbor, American expeditionary forces were moving across the Pacific to Australia and across the Atlantic to Northern Ireland. Our air forces went to the Southwest Pacific, to India, China, the Middle East, and Great Britain.

In this first phase, we furnished arms to the British which helped them to stop the Germans in Egypt—and arms to the Russians which helped them to stop the Germans at Stalingrad.

And our own growing forces stopped the Japanese in the Coral Sea and at Midway.

Middle Step

The second phase was the shattering of the enemy's outer defenses — establishing bases from which to launch our major attacks.

This phase began with the operations in New Guinea, the Solomons, and North Africa. It continued through all of the operations in the Marshalls, Gilberts, Aleutians, Marianas, Carolines, and now the Philippines—and in Europe with the landings in Sicily and Italy and finally in France.

The war in Europe has reached the final, decisive phase—the attack on Germany itself.

But we have much longer and much farther to go in the war against Japan.

All of these operations had to be planned far in advance—and that does not mean merely drawing arrows on maps. It has meant planning in terms of precisely how many men will be needed, and how many ships—warships, cargo ships, landing craft—how many bombers and how many fighter planes—and how much equipment and what types of equipment down to the last cartridge. And it has meant getting all of them to the right place at the right moment.

Globe-Girdling Supply Lines

It has meant establishing for our Army and Navy supply lines extending over 56,000 miles—more than twice the circumference of this earth. It has meant establishing the lines of the Air Transport Command—150,000 miles of air-supply systems running regularly.

It has meant moving supplies along these lines at the rate of almost 3,000,000 long tons a month, requiring 577 cargo ships to leave our ports with supplies every month. It has meant moving more than 14,000,000 barrels of gasoline and oil a month, requiring 156 tanker sailings a month. And those ships and those tankers were all built in American shipyards.

The production necessary to equip and maintain our vast force of fighting men on global battlefronts is without parallel.

I need not repeat the figures. The facts speak for themselves. They speak with the thunder of tens of thousands of guns on battlefields all over the world. They speak with the roar of more than 1,000,000 tons of bombs dropped by our air forces.

"Incredible Achievement"

The whole story of our vast effort in this war has been a story of incredible achievement — the story of the job that has been done by an Administration which, I am told, is "old and tired and quarrelsome."

And while we have been doing that job we have constantly investigated and publicized our whole management of the war effort. I call particular attention to the thorough and painstaking and completely nonpartisan work of that committee of the Senate which was organized and presided over by Harry Truman.

The Truman committee has done a job which will live in history as an example of honest, efficient government at work.

There is one thing I want to say—and it cannot be told in figures.

I want to express the conviction that the greatest of our past American heroes—the heroes of Bunker Hill and Gettysburg and San Juan Hill and Manila Bay and the Argonne—would consider themselves honored to be associated with our fighting men of today.

Those boys hate war.

Not Soldiers by Choice

The average American citizen is not a soldier by choice.

But our boys have proved they can take on the best that our militaristic enemies can put forward—they can take them on and beat them. And we must never forget that our Allies, by resisting the aggressors to the last ditch, gave us time to train our men and prepare their equipment before they went into battle.

The quality of our American fighting men is not all a matter of training or of equipment or of organization. It is essentially a matter of spirit. That spirit is expressive of their faith in America.

The most important fact in our national life today is the essential fact of 11,000,000 young Americans in our armed forces—more than half of them overseas.

When you multiply that 11,000,000 by their families and their friends you have the whole American people personally involved in this war—a war which was forced upon us, a war which we did our utmost to avoid, a war which came upon us as inevitably as an earthquake.

Victory Must Be Won

I think particularly of the mothers and wives and sisters and sweethearts of the men in service. There are great numbers of these gallant women who do not have the satisfaction and distraction of jobs in war plants. They have the quiet, essential jobs of keeping the homes going, caring for the children or the old folks.

Mrs. Roosevelt and I hear from a great many of these women who live in loneliness and anxiety while their men are far away.

I can speak as one who knows something of the feelings of a parent with sons who are in the line of battle overseas. I know that regardless of the outcome of this election, our sons must go on fighting for whatever length of time is necessary for victory.

When this great job in winning this war is done, the men of our armed forces will be demobilized and returned to their homes just as rapidly as possible. The War and Navy Departments are pledged to that. I am pledged to that. The very law of this land, enacted by the Congress, is pledged to that. And there are no strings attached to this pledge.

"Best in the World"

While the agony of war lasts, the families of our fighting men can be certain that their boys are being given and always will be given the best equipment, the best arms, the best food, the best medical care that the resources of this nation and the genius of this nation can provide. And I am not indulging in undue boasting when I say that that is the best in the world.

The health of our Army and Navy, Marines and Coast Guard is now better than it was in peace time. Although our forces have been fighting in all climates and exposed to all diseases, the death rate from disease has shrunk to one twentieth of 1 per cent—less than one seventh of the death rate from disease for men in the same age group in civilian life. The mortality rate among the wounded is less than 3 per cent as compared with over 8 per cent in the last World War.

I have chosen Navy Day—today—to talk about the 11,000,000 Americans in uniform who with all their strength are engaged in giving us a chance to achieve peace through victory in war.

Those men could not have been armed and equipped as they are had it not been for the miracle of our production here at home.

United Efforts Praised

The production which has flowed from this country to all the battle fronts of the world has been due to the efforts of American business, American labor, and American farmers—working together as a patriotic team.

The businessmen of America have had a vital part in this war. They have displayed the highest type of patriotism by their devotion, their industry, their ingenuity, their co-operation with their Government.

I am proud of the fact that in this Administration today there are a great many Republican businessmen who have placed patriotism above party.

But unfortunately there are some Republican politicians—in and out of the Congress—who are introducing a very ugly implication into this campaign—an implication of profound concern to all Americans who believe that this war must be followed by a just and lasting peace.

Bias Charged

These politicians are stating that the Republicans in the Congress would co-operate with a Republican President in establishing a world organization for peace—clearly intimating that they would not co-operate toward the same end in the event of a Democratic victory.

That, it seems to me, is a deliberate and indefensible effort to place political advantage not only above devotion to country but also above our very deep desire to avoid the death and destruction which would be caused by future wars.

I do not think that the American people will take kindly to this policy of "vote my way or I won't play."

May this country never forget that its power in this war has come from the efforts of its citizens, living in freedom and equality.

Opportunity for Country

May this country hold in piety and steadfast faith those who have battled and died to give it new opportunities for service and growth.

May it reserve its contempt for those who see in it only an instrument for their own selfish interests.

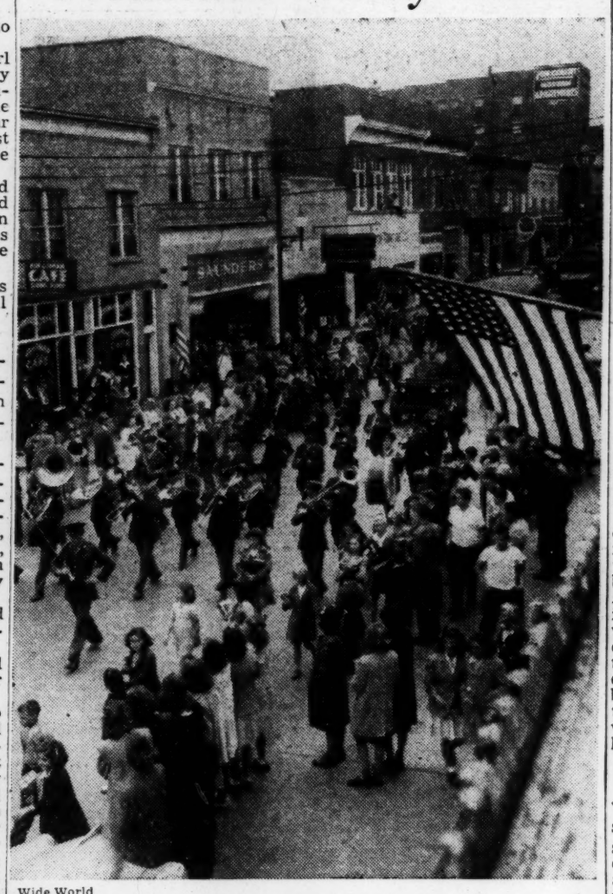
May it marshal its righteous wrath against those who would divide it by racial struggles.

May it lavish its scorn upon the faint-hearted.

And may this country always give its support to those who have engaged with us in the war against oppression and who will continue with us in the struggle for a vital, creative peace.

God bless the United States of America.

Production Victory March



Wide World

Army Recruits War Workers

To get the war won on time, the Army has set for itself the task of telling workers quitting jobs in some of the country's major war plants the need for getting back on the production line. It's not doing it with guns. It's doing it with "Firepower Caravans," five of which are now touring areas in which shortages have occurred. It is hoped that 56,000 workers will be recruited by Jan. 1 for six critical plants in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The caravans are composed of veterans of this war, about 60 in each one, whose task it is to parade through a town with a band, put on a show, exhibit Army equipment, and recruit workers on the spot. The caravans are organized by the Industrial Service Division, Bureau of Public Relations of the Army, whose aid was sought by the War Manpower Commission. This photo, taken during a drive to recruit workers for the Hercules Powder plant here, shows a typical caravan in action. First, the band comes down the main street on its way to the lot where the show will be set up.

Dewey Pledges Farm Aid Minus Federal Dictation

Continued from Page 1

saw for so many years before this war.

He emphasized the value of government assistance in farm credit and guaranteed that under his administration the Government would guarantee an American market price "by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry."

Governor Dewey recited the detailed farm program in the Republican platform and gave his word that the Republican Party, if given office on Nov. 7, would fully and faithfully execute it. He warned that the philosophy of "scarcity economics" must be brought to an end in the interest of both agriculture and industry.

Farm Output Lauded

"By heroic efforts and against every obstacle," he said, "our farmers have increased food production by one third. It will not be easy to maintain balance during the change-over from war to peace. It is going to take ingenuity, teamwork and the unhesitating will of government to maintain prices and wages and income without undue inflation or shrinkage from the present scale.

"Let us have an end of generalities about the abundant life from a government which for eight long years promoted a chattering fear of production.

"A productive and a prosperous agriculture is essential to the future of America. That future we can and will achieve by the constructive program I have outlined since the beginning of this campaign. And in doing so, we must restore the freedom of the individual farmer from dictation and control by his own Government. The farmers of our country have broken new frontiers in their productive power. It is our solemn duty to equal their contribution by going forward with a productive, growing, and secure America."

Secours Quaker Performing Big Job In Relief for French War Sufferers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—A description of the pressing tasks of relief which face France today has been issued here by the American Friends Service Committee.

Even in Normandy, a rich province, about 250,000 people have lost everything—homes, clothes, and furniture—with winter at hand, the report declares, indicating that with the national relief agency able to care for only 30 per cent of the need, the brunt appears to fall on the shoulders of Secours Quaker, the French Quaker relief agency.

Another problem confronting Secours Quaker is that of reuniting families of Jews, "over 150,000 of whom have been deported since 1941 and have been unable to send news to relatives settled in France or abroad."

In southern France, services performed by Secours Quaker included school lunches, supplementary feedings, provision of food and money to mothers and children, opening of a new colony for children, supplementary milk distribution for babies, and provision of needed household articles such as razors, clothesline, and similar articles.

Generally speaking, conditions in Toulouse have become more serious "from day to day," the report stresses, adding that malnutrition appears to be the most pressing problem at this time. "Our test of 300 students," the announcement adds, "amply proves the necessity of supplementary nutrition."

Dewey Lauds Farmers for Efforts in Wartime

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP)—The text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's farm speech here today follows:

These war years have produced trying days on the farms all over our country. Millions of sons from our farms are fighting on battle fronts all over the world. Fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers have taken over the extra work, without regard to age or physical handicaps. Shortage of help and shortage of equipment have increased the burdens. And to cap it all, have been the inexcusable attempts at increased regimentation by New Deal theorists in Washington.

As one who has worked with our own farm leaders day and night to achieve the success of our farm manpower service, our emergency food commission, and the farm machinery repair program, I have come to feel that of all the heroes of this war, our farmers have received the least credit for the tremendous job they have done.

Now the war is drawing ever closer to its conclusion. With mighty triumphs in Europe and the Pacific, our fighting men are bringing victory nearer every day. As you know, a change of Administration next Jan. 20 will not involve any change in our military command. But it will bring an end to the bickering, chaos, and the confusion in Washington. It will bring a stronger, more united nation backing up our fighting men without division and warring at home.

Strength in Free Government

It will be a signal to all the world that free government is strong and able to strengthen itself in total war. It will mean quicker victory. And it will mean an Administration which does not fear the peace—one which will bring our fighting men home promptly when victory is achieved.

What will peace mean to our farmers? Will it mean just continued efforts to control their lives from Washington? Will it mean the same collapse of prices which occurred under a Democratic Administration after the last war? Will it mean a return to the substandard prices our farmers were still receiving after eight peacetime years of the New Deal in 1940? It must not mean these things. We can and must do better if we are to have a free and progressive America.

Few people seem to realize that the American farmer is the largest purchaser of the products of our mills and factories. Every American, regardless of his business or employment, has a direct interest in the prosperity and stability of agriculture.

Unlike other producers, the farmer deals with elements wholly beyond his control. He may plant wisely and well and then the weather can destroy his crops. He may produce to the maximum and find that a national surplus has broken his prices to the point where he has a loss for an entire year's work.

Stabilize Farm Prices

We cannot control the weather. But for the sake of the nation, we can and we must avoid these extreme price fluctuations. As a nation, we are committed to the proposition that the prices of major farm products must be supported against the substandard levels we saw for so many years before this war.

We have learned that depression on the farm leads inevitably to depression in the nation just as unemployment and misery in the city lead to misery on the farm. If we are to have a strong, vigorous and happy country, we must have full employment in the factories and fair prices on the farms.

Is there any hope of achieving this result under the New Deal? Well, the simple answer is that after it had been in office nearly eight years in 1940, the New Deal had still failed to achieve anything like fair prices for farm products. And one of the main reasons for that was that there were still 10,000,000 Americans unemployed. Now, my opponent seeks a vote of confidence on that record. He asks for 16 straight years in the White House. And what does he offer for the future? Nothing different from or better than the program which failed. It took a war to get decent farm prices just as it took a war to get jobs.

From the very beginning of the New Deal, farm programs put forward by the farmers have been set up, only to be exploited for political profit and to gain control over the operation of our farms.

Soil Conservation

For example, one of our most important needs is to preserve, restore and build up our soil resources. The Soil Conservation Service has done a good job in some parts of the country. But this program will fail if it is used as an excuse for regimentation and wasteful bureaucracy.

Let's be specific. Take, for example, a farmer not far from here who signed up with the Soil Conservation Program. Within a period of four months 14 different Government agents traveled to this one little farm of 45 acres to tell how his job should be done. Several came many times. When he got all through, the farmer paid for the actual work, and he also paid in taxes for the 13 unnecessary Government agents.

That sort of thing would not have happened if local people had anything to say about it, if State and county, with Federal aid, were permitted to share in the job of seeing that Federal programs were adapted to local needs. This has been so well demonstrated by the successful work of the Land Grant Colleges and the extension service, that even the New Deal should have found it out by now.

Government assistance in farm credit is also of the utmost importance, but if the farmer needs to borrow some money he may go to a National Farm Loan Association, the Production Credit Association, the Farm Security Administration, the office of the Emergency Crop and Seed Loan, or to the regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. If he wants a seal-up loan on his wheat or corn, he has to go to the AAA in still another office.

Visits to Grist of Agencies

He goes to the ODT for a truck permit, to the OPA for a rubber boot permit, to the AAA for his lime and phosphate, to the post office for his auto-use stamp, to the Selective Service Board about his hired man, and until this election was drawing near he went to the County War Board to get permission to buy machinery. He may have other assorted errands in town at the OCD, the USES, the WFA, the DSC or the SCS.

The other night in St. Louis I told about an executive order in which my opponent, on April 19, 1943, dealt with the powers of his new War Food Administrator, whom he had appointed to take over the job of the Secretary of Agriculture in handling our critical food situation. Referring to both of them, he declared, they "shall each have authority to exercise any and all of the powers vested in the other by statute or otherwise."

There it is in his own words—two men in one job.

Now, my opponent has complained that I did not tell the whole story about that executive order. I am happy to accept the invitation. Here's the rest of it.

The executive order created the usual conflicts. Within two months the War Food Administrator, Mr. Chester Davis, resigned. He was drafted to do a big job and then prevented from doing it. Here is what he said: "I find that I have assumed a public responsibility while the authority, not only over broad food policy, but day-to-day actions, is being exercised elsewhere."

Chaos Rolls On

So, we lost a first-class man. Another man was put in the job and the chaos rolled on. But there is still more to this story of two or more men in one job. The White House cabal had been trying to get rid of Harry Slattery, the rural Electrification Administrator. Finally they offered to create a new job for him, at the same salary and at the taxpayers' expense. He was asked to undertake a special study of rural electrification not in China, this time, but in war-torn Europe in 1943.

But Mr. Slattery stuck to his job. So the Secretary of Agriculture appointed a deputy administrator and gave orders to the entire REA staff that henceforth they should all report to the administrator through his deputy. The deputy moved in and took charge, firing people right and left. And just at the time when the REA should be getting ready to do a big postwar job providing electricity to farmers, it has been torn apart by conflict and confusion between the usual two men in one job.

The White House spreads confusion from the Cabinet level up. And the Secretary of Agriculture spreads confusion from the Cabinet level down.

That's why we need a responsible cabinet in this country. That's why it's time for a change.

I am resisting the temptation to talk at length about these things. Time does not permit discussion of what happened to support prices in the hog market and the egg market during the past year but one thing is very clear: When the Government makes a pledge to support hog prices, for example, the farmer ought to know who is responsible—whether it is the OPA or the War Food Administrator or the Director of Economic Stabilization or the Secretary of Agriculture or who.

The hog market scandal is but another example of the fact that for 12 years in this country we have had an unmanageable surplus of promises—promises lightly made, sketchily kept, or openly violated.

That is why it is so important to restore efficiency as well as integrity to our government, so that its spoken word may be trusted once again.

To that end my Party in its National Convention adopted a platform to which I am pledged. The unqualified pledges of that platform read, in part, as follows:

"A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing government manipulation and control of farm programs.

"An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. . . .

"Disposition of surplus war commodities . . . without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculatice profiteers.

"The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of new uses developed through constant research, vigorous development of foreign markets, . . . adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

Crop Research

"Intensified research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

"Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated co-operatives.

"Consolidation of all Government farm credit under a non-partisan board.

"To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural road, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy. . . .

"Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

"A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wild life conservation and development and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at state and regional levels."

To these pledges we stand committed and while this program is comprehensive, we may be sure that the farmers of our country can be relied upon to propose sound measures to meet any new kind of emergency which may arise. As the farmers of my own State, here today, know so well, your next Administration may be counted on to welcome such programs.

Here we have a broad, forward-looking policy for the specific welfare of agriculture. But unless we have a market which can pay a fair price, the farmer will continue to have an inadequate income. He must not again find it necessary to live on his depreciation, on the paint he cannot afford to put on his barn.

The farm and food problems of the United States are inseparable. Neither will be solved until all our people are well fed, and our agriculture is stabilized on a par with industry and labor.

We can have fully employed agriculture with fair prices and a real market if we have three square meals a day for all our people. That can be obtained through a fully employed, expanding industry with real money for real jobs.

Should Not Go Backward

By herioc efforts and against every obstacle, our farmers have increased food production by one third. It will not be easy to maintain balance during the change-over from war to peace. It is going to take ingenuity, teamwork and the unhesitating will of Government to maintain prices and wages and income without undue inflation or shrinkage from the present scale.

We in America have had the American standard of living—we have had more to consume than any other nation, because we produced more we must again have the courage to push forward as our forefathers pushed beyond the frontiers of their day.

Despite our war prosperity, millions of families in America still do not get enough of the right things to eat. We have still further to go. We must never go back to the scarcity theories and shrinking economy of the New Deal years. We must go forward and develop the great American market for our farm prdoucts through improved diet for the American people. If we can keep set on this objective, we shall need, not a reduction, but an increase in food production. We must not go back to those dismal days in the middle age of the New Deal when two families out of five in America were living at the undernourished level of less than $20 a week.

Let us have an end of generalities about the abundant life from a government which for eight long years promoted a chattering fear of production.

Need Real Jobs

For this we need a government in Washington whose primary interest is not in fighting within itself, not in teaching people to feed a family of five on a relief income of $700 a year.

Before us lies the immediate practical prospect and reality of jobs—the business of making things and doing things—real jobs for real money, real prices in a real market.

This must be the fundamental which provides three square meals a day for our people, as well as cars, washing machines, radios, tractors, highline power, running water, education and all the undeveloped realities which lie within our reach.

To these fundamentals, a productive and a prosperous agriculture is essential to the future of America. That future we can and will achieve by the constructive program I have outlined since the beginning of this campaign. And in doing so, we must again restore the freedom of the individual farmer from dictation and control by his own government. The farmers of our country have broken new frontiers in their productive power. It is our solemn duty to equal their contribution by going forward with a productive, growing and secure America.

New Deal 'Scarcity' Assailed by Dewey

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 28

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in a major farm policy address, attacked the "scarcity theories and shrinking economy of the New Deal years," and declared that "three square meals a day" for all in America would guarantee a market for expanded food production and solve the peacetime farm problem.

Bricker Charges New Deal With Business Attacks

JOPLIN, Mo., Oct. 28 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker asserted today that the New Deal resorted to attacks on business as part of a "scheme to build political power by setting class against class."

As an example, said the Republican nominee for Vice-President, "the antitrust suit against the Associated Press has all the earmarks of a political speech. So also has the recent antitrust suit against 47 western railroads."

The Ohio Governor was booked at Memorial Hall here in a one-day, eight-speech campaign through Missouri, home of Senator Harry S.Truman, his Democratic opponent.

He opened his drive for Missouri's 15 electoral votes last night in Kansas City with an address branding President Roosevelt's foreign policy as an "utter failure" and contending that the nation could not afford "to leave world peace and national security in the hands of an Administration that is tired, confused and afflicted with dismal failure."

In a prepared text of his Joplin speech, released by the Bricker campaign staff, the Governor said Attorney General Frances Biddle admitted that his charges against the western railroads "cannot be supported for at least six months, and that it will be a year before the case can he heard."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Future of the Abbey

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Once again, the Abbey Theater has been the subject of controversy. The discussion this time took the form of a long series of letters addressed to the editor of a Dublin journal. Contributors included everybody and anybody who believed he had the answer to a query which, for a long time past, has been put by many people: What is wrong with the Abbey?

The directors have been described variously as incompetent, commercial-minded and lacking in knowledge and experience of the theater. They have also been charged with lowering the standard of production and acting, by endeavoring to make the Abbey bilingual and giving preference to young artists who speak Gaelic as well as English, irrespective of their acting ability.

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Those replying have contented themselves with dealing in satirical vein with the accusations made, and the Abbey directors have maintained complete silence. The result of the controversy is that the public is as wise today as it was two months ago.

It has needed no controversy to establish that, in the past five years, many plays have been produced at the Abbey which should never have found their way to any stage. It is also no secret that other plays, while gaining popularity, were more suitable to a commercial theater, having no merit other than that of entertainment, even if good entertainment. One expects something more from a National Theater which has built its reputation on works possessing more lasting qualities and has had so great an influence on the world theater. Here, if I may say so, is where the germ of dissatisfaction really lies. One looks for more from the Abbey.

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The Abbey originally conceived as a theater for poetic drama, gradually became a forum in which many of the problems of this country, and many of the evils demanding reform, were presented in cogent fashion. The authors seldom solved the problems which they made the subject of their plays. They contented themselves with stressing, within the framework of drama, what called for change. In those days one left the Abbey in a thoughtful mood provoked in a manner that also entertained.

Nowadays that seldom occurs, and the explanation is that, while there are still problems to be discussed and solved, and evils to be corrected, the rising generation of playwrights either ignore them, or feel that it is not their business to deal with them. Occasionally, we find an author who sets out to expore individual cases of hypocrisy and duplicity. But the average playwright, perhaps influenced by the films and by the possibility that his play may have film values, writes for the wider audience.

Another factor is that Abbey audiences have changed noticeably, particularly in the last five years. Most of the new playgoers have cut their dramatic eyeteeth in the cinema, and they want to be entertained and not made to think.

In the circumstances, the directors have little choice but to make the best of a bad situation. They must have some new plays and, if works consistent with the prestige of the theater are not forthcoming, they can only do their best with what are offered. The results are not always happy but, if a play catches on, the box office profits. After the run of "The Rugged Path," which lasted 14 weeks, a rule was made that no production, however successful, could be retained beyond four weeks.

This rule was a compromise between commercialism and the artistic outlook. It has been satisfactorily adhered to, and it may have to do until authors are again thinking in terms of the theater, particularly the Abbey Theater and its great past which gave us Yeats, Lady Gregory, Synge, William Boyle, Ervine, Lennox Robinson, T. C. Murray, Sean O'Casey and many others less well known but of the Abbey tradition.

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The Abbey has already passed through periods when complaints, very similar to those recently heard, were registered. The present period, aggravated by war conditions and attendant anxieties, will prove transitory. There is still a large and appreciative audience for plays of the kind that built up the Abbey. That was recently proved when the Lyric Theater Society staged, at the Abbey, Yeats's "Countess Cathleen" for two performances only, and filled the theater to capacity, turning away hundreds.

Long neglected, this play was a novelty to most of those who saw those performances. But it also has merit, over and above entertainment value. The success of this production suggests that if good plays are forthcoming, they will find an audience waiting.

Miss Lawrence In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed in the Melbourne Town Hall at the home-coming of Marjorie Lawrence, the soprano. Apart from the admiration evoked by her breadth of tone, there was a natural desire to pay tribute to a woman whose fortitude, endurance, and resolute optimism are symbolic of fighting Australia. Much fine music was presented by Miss Lawrence, with the able assistance of her pianist, Raymond Lambert, and an atmosphere of warm-hearted comradeship was established at each concert.

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In addition to her Melbourne season, Miss Lawrence undertook several recitals in provincial centers and received demonstrative welcomes when she sang for the troops "up north." If adequate transport facilities could be obtained, she was to visit military establishments in New Guinea.

Other notable Australian musicians whose return has given pleasure are Lauri and Dorothy Kennedy. Concertos of Elgar and Saint-Saëns, played respectively with the Sydney and Melbourne Symphony orchestras, found the cellist equally at home in music austere or sophisticated.

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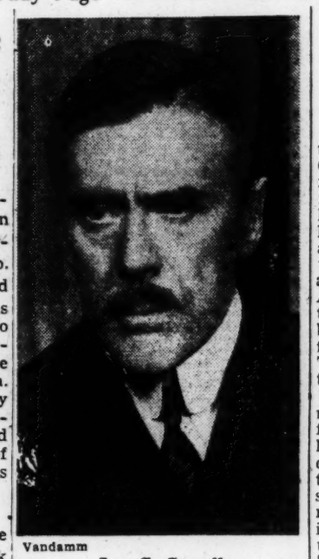
Corresponding versatility of technical approach was displayed at his solo recital in Melbourne, when Dorothy Kennedy was an admirable accompanist; and, in the Rachmaninov Sonata, a distinguished collaborator.

Eugene Ormandy's Australian season ended in Sydney, with three impressively directed performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. All people interested in the cultural development of Australia are grateful to the guest conductor for his live interest not only in orchestral problems but in the expansion of all artistic activities. His report to the Commonwealth Government on the musical needs of postwar Australia is both imaginative and business-like.

His visit brought opportunities to the South Australian pianist, Adelaide Nelson, and the New Zealand violinist, Clare Simpson, who with his help have been awarded scholarships at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. Australian composition was recognized, too, by Mr. Ormandy in his taking back to America a flute sonata by the young Melbourne composer, Dorian Le Gallienne.

Biddy Allen



Vandamm

Leo G. Carroll

In the title role of "The Late George Apley," an adaptation by John P. Marquand and George S. Kaufman of Mr. Marquand's novel. The play, now in Washington, will be in Baltimore next week, and will spend the fortnight beginning Nov. 6 at the Plymouth Theater in Boston. The New York premiere is set for Nov. 21 at the Lyceum Theater.

Milizia Korjus in Recital

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Nine years after she first came to America to star in the film "The Great Waltz," Milizia Korjus has made her debut as a song recitalist. The film and her recordings had given her an eminence that her former operatic appearances abroad would not have been likely to assure her; and her subsequent adventurings in Mexico and South America had contributed nothing to prevent a lively curiosity being built up over her long-delayed first appearance in Carnegie Hall. The audience expected a sensation.

Though it was somewhat marred by the Polish soprano's frequent departures from pitch on her highest notes, Miss Korjus did stir a commotion. After the tiny tweeps of most coloratura singing of recent years, the fullness of her voice—particularly in its upper reaches—was altogether reassuring, and so was her style. This was not a distinguished style, but it was one of gusto and confidence.

The quality of the voice, though occasionally coarse, was generally very musical. Many phrases were honeyed and in the impersonal measures of Proch's Variations there was reason to believe that the liquid essence of old-time coloratura was being brought forth anew. Accompanied by an orchestra of 58 men from the Philharmonic-Symphony that was led by Paul Breisach of the Metropolitan, she flung forth the staccato of the air of the Queen of the Night from Mozart's "Magic Flute," and set the pace for the flute in the "Mad Scene" from Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," with an amplitude of voice that shamed recent Mozart and Donizetti singers at the Metropolitan.

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But the pitch troubled her. The altitudinous F's of the Mozart air were not quite attained, and the final E at the end of the "Lucia" excerpt was sung a good half-tone flat, so that it pealed out in a sharp discord with the orchestra. Otherwise there was an abundance of good tone in Mozart's "Alleluia" and the Bolero from Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers," and some fair to excellent singing in works by Liszt, Bizet and Delibes. A true singer of florid music, Miss Korjus is limited expressively. At her best, she makes lively instrumental sounds. She dazzles in staccati and she basks in rapid runs.

A further program by the City Symphony under Leopold Stokowski presented that eminent conductor in the role of shortener, arranger and back-to-the-original befriender of the works of the Russians. He lopped off 16 minutes from the Shostakovitch Eighth Symphony, chiefly by the elimination of repetitive matter. He went back to the original of Moussorgsky's "Night on Bare Mountain" and used it as point of departure for his own orchestral version, closing with a coda that betrayed a fondness for Wagnerian endings. He made Scriabin's early Piano Prelude (Opus 2, No. 1) into a full-fledged, but not very important orchestral piece. And he discarded the ending that Tchaikovsky substituted for that which apparently did not come off after the world premiere of his "Romeo and Juliet" Phantasy-Overture, in favor of the simpler first thoughts.

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Whether any of the compositions were improved by these changes may be a matter of doubt. But, at any rate, the Shostakovitch Eighth did manage to express its ideas in a reasonable length of time. The orchestra played brilliantly, in spite of a basic inferiority in brass and woodwind quality.

Artur Rodzinski went back, at his last Saturday and Sunday Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, to the store of works on war subjects commissioned by the League of Composers, performing Walter Piston's Fugue on a Victory Theme. Its boisterousness may have been increased by the performance, which took the references to military marches rather literally, but it was only in the calmer sections that the composer seemed to be in his element of clean counterpart. For elegance and substance, one prefers the Piston of other works.

Autumn Exhibitions in London

By Cora J. Gordon

London

Art galleries and dealers are opening their winter season with encouraging signs of activity. The small picture has come into its own, not just as a commercial proposition but as a work of art.

At one time serious painters used small canvases only for rapid and realistic sketches or to map out larger compositions. Commercial-minded painters frankly painted small pot-boilers, and before the last war a feature at the Royal Academy was the "Gem Room" filled with tiny, meticulous pictures in massive frames—nature seen through a diminishing glass and painted with Lilliput brushes. In France, however, the Avant Garde of contemporary painting has long accepted the superiority of small pictures for spontaneous expressions of feeling and thought.

This autumn no big pictures are yet to be seen, but probably later the large societies will have many. "You can't exhibit a mere postage stamp at a large combined show," is the lament of the unfortunate painter who must earn his living, and must be noticed to be bought.

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"American Artists Report the War," well worth visiting, is an exhibition mostly of water colors, now on view at the National Gallery. As it stands the show seems to prove that notwithstanding a considerable variety in the method of approach, Americans, French and English are developing many of the same ideals. On the other hand, having seen American landscape work in the States, and after studying many reproductions of American work, I should say that one very definite line of technique and conception which is being largely explored by American painters is represented here by only a small percentage. "Calisthenics," by Wallace Brodeur, is a good example. Varnum Poor, Fletcher Martin, Ogden Pleissner and Joe Jones are using other methods, also with success.

Gone are the days of Lady Butler's "Roll Call," once the picture of the year. Nor are there any flamboyant heroes flourishing standards. These little pictures are honest, incisive realistic records. The emotional content is well conveyed by sensitive composition and in many cases there is a lovely if somewhat sober sense of color harmony. This exhibition whets the appetite for the bigger show which should come after the war.

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The Civil Defense Artists are having their last exhibition at the Cooling Galleries, but they have little intention of disbanding as an art society and they expect to hold biennial exhibitions elsewhere. This is all to the good. Since the early days when much of the work was amateur, the society has been strengthened through the gradual adhesion of many progressive and interesting painters of the younger school, and also of painters with established reputations. The result is that the chosen works by amateurs and Sunday painters are only those showing personality and that "something to say" which is so often crushed by overlong art training and the anxieties of professionalism.

The majority of the work, though professional, has nothing to do with the aforesaid stuffiness. The quality is high, markedly contemporary, spontaneous or analytical. The few subjects dealing with the war are of strong interest as records of our home front during the blitz.

The Leicester Galleries are showing two widely different painters—Glyn Philpot and Rowland Suddaby. Philpot attracts the admiration of those who long ago welcomed the loosening up of the Victorian academic technical methods. Other admirers are among those capable of appreciating the sacrifice of photographic values in portrait painting for the use of suggestion, accents and unrealistic color.

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Philpot's remarkable capacity as a student shows in the early drawings and later in his portraits, painted with a swift perception of surface character. Before the nineteen-thirties, these heads were chiefly notable for their careful and smooth tone values, but after Philpot's break with a phenomenally successful career and his escape to Paris, the change of style is spectacular; more charming perhaps but hardly yet showing the same power. But he was always hoping to strike something deeper and more fundamental. A brilliant and sensitive artist haunted by an overwhelming facility has a harder fight to achieve something lasting than many a less gifted but inspired plodder.

Notwithstanding his evident knowledge and assimilation of modern French painting, Rowland Suddaby has seen and felt England in a manner entirely his own. He sees and translates into paint the tremendous color there really is in humid England and makes it possible for others to realize the beauty of April and wet and wind. The work seems to reflect his own moods, and these later landscapes have substituted a feeling of tragedy or drama for the former delight and gaiety.

While exchanging some of his buoyant vitality for a good general level of fine achievement and discovery, he continues to stand out for his vigor. The large still-life canvases show one of his strong points, a refreshing curiosity. Also, in handling recession, he occasionally pulls off the impossible through courage, experience and intuition.

Anderson Program

Marian Anderson, contralto, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 5, at 3:30 o'clock, assisted by Frank Rupp, pianist, will present the following airs, songs, and Negro spirituals:

Lamento di Arianna	Monteverdi-Respighi
Der Wegweiser	Schubert
Wohin	Schubert
Ständchen	Schubert
Abschied	Schubert
Aria from "Titus"	Mozart
Automne	Fauré
Après un Reve	Fauré
La Chevelure	Debussy
Fantoches	Debussy
Air de Lia, from "L'Enfant Prodigue"	Debussy
My Lord, What a Mornin	Burleigh
Wake up! Jacob	White
I am Bound for the Kingdom	Price
Ride on, King Jesus	Burleigh

AMUSEMENTS

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TUES. EVE.. "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"
WED. EVE.. "Rigoletto." THUR. EVE.. "Carmen"
Bruna Castagna, Met. Opera, guest in "Carmen."
FRI. EVE.. "Faust." SAT. MAT.. "Lucia."
SAT. EVE.. "Trovatore." SUN. EVE., "Boheme."
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AMUSEMENTS

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CELESTE HOLM — MARGARET DOUGLAS — JOAN McCRACKEN — DAVID BROOKS — DOOLEY WILSON — MABEL TALIAFERRO — MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 44th St. CI. 6-5990
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Criticism Rising in Australia Over Trades Unions Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 28—Rising criticism has been heard here concerning the passive acceptance and, in some instances, active support by Federal and State Cabinet members, of trades unionists who have turned to direct action to enforce their demands instead of seeking recourse in the industrial arbitration courts.

The extent to which Communist cells are influencing the scorn shown by militant workers for arbitration courts is a matter for argument. In a pamphlet published in 1942, the Communist Party leader classed the state-controlled arbitration system as a "pernicious antiworking-class institution," but added that until a majority of unionists could be induced to repudiate arbitration, Communists organizers should pay lip-service to the courts "in order not to lose contact with the masses and for tactical reasons."

Some observers are now suggesting that events indicate the Communists believe it is no longer necessary to cloak their attack on the arbitration system.

Coal Mine Situation

Most of the industrial trouble is centered in New South Wales. That is perhaps because four fifths of Australian coal mining is carried on here. It was the coal miners who, a year ago, first defied the authority of the Federal Labor Government and who, more often than not, succeeded in calling the Federal Government's bluff when it threatened dire penalties if mine stoppages continued.

Other big trades unions in New South Wales have watched with interest the Government's hesitancy when faced by the coal miners' militancy.

Now with immediate war dangers moving farther away, these other unions are following the coal miners' lead. They have been so successful up to now that some labor parliamentarians are beginning to fear an antilabor swing at the next Federal elections.

Reaction Effects

The immediate effect, however, is to cause trades unionism to fall in disrepute and that, more than future political effects, is worrying those who spent their lives in building up unionism here.

It was pointed out this week that the only Cabinet member who has criticized those responsible for the recent industrial unrest is acting New South Wales Minister for Labor and Industry, W. E. Dickson, who told Sydney transport workers there is no justification for holding the stop-work meeting Oct. 23.

The meeting was held nevertheless, and Sydney's transport, except State-owned services, was disorganized for 24 hours.

The transport stoppage followed a fortnight in which the public was deprived of normal newspapers by the printers-journalists' strike and the butchers' strike which deprived, and still is depriving, the metropolis of all meat supplies.

Indicative of the seriousness with which conditions are viewed is the manner in which sections of the press, which hitherto accorded the Federal Labor Government consistent support, are now calling attention to the steady worsening of its position. Typical comment is that the "ordinar ylaw-abiding, hard-working citizens may be excused if he views the future with disquiet."

President Hails Czechoslovakians

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a message to President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovak Government in Exile in London, said yesterday that "Americans salute our Czechoslovak comrades in arms who are so bravely contributing to the liberation of their homeland and the rest of Europe."

The President's message declared that the 26th anniversary of Czechoslovak independence today is of a special significance.

Mr. Roosevelt added that "the people and armed forces inside Czechoslovakia have joined actively and gloriously with their countrymen abroad in the ranks of the nations united against tyranny, and can look forward confidently to the celebration of future anniversaries in the full enjoyment of unsuppressed freedom."

Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said the occasion "makes it appropriate to recall the great contributions which the people of Czechoslovakia have always made in maintaining freedom, in advancing civilization and culture, and in forwarding international co-operation. May they long continue in the role."

British Evacués Allowed to Return

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Government announced today that persons evacuated from more than 50 coastal tows and districts when a German invasion of Britain was expected, might now return to their homes at Government expense.

However, those who fled from the Greater London area during the height of the flying bomb attacks were told that it was not desirable for them to return yet.

The Government disclosed that for four years, authorities kept ready an evacuation scheme which would have cleared the civilian population out of 15 Kent cities by special trains within 48 hours of an invasion threat.

Carnegie Fund Gives Medals For Heroism

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28 (AP)—On a bright October morning a year ago, three little boys at play wandered onto a railroad track at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., unaware of a fast-moving freight that thundered toward them.

But a railroad man walking nearby saw the danger. Running to the track, he lifted three-year-old James Meighan, Jr., and dropped him at the side of the roadbed. The train was now less than 60 feet away. The man rushed back, grasped Willard Hughes, 3, and Hugh Meighan, 4, in his arms and leaped from the track, a split second before the train roared through.

For his heroism, J. Cornelius Allen, Sr., of Altoona, Pa., now deceased, was announced yesterday as the recipient of one of 16 bronze medals awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

The Commission also announced that cash awards amounting to $3,500 were made to nine persons for educational or "other worthy purposes."

Pensions totaling $1,920 a year were granted to the widow of Edward B. Haskins, construction foreman of Richmond, Va., who lost his life trying to save three young women from drowning, and the widow of Eugene A. Krauss of Cleveland, Ohio, who died trying to prevent a boy from drowning.

The awards represented 10 states and Canada. Ohio led with four awardees, Pennsylvania had three, and Connecticut, Oregon, Montana, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Minnesota, Virginia and Canada, one each.

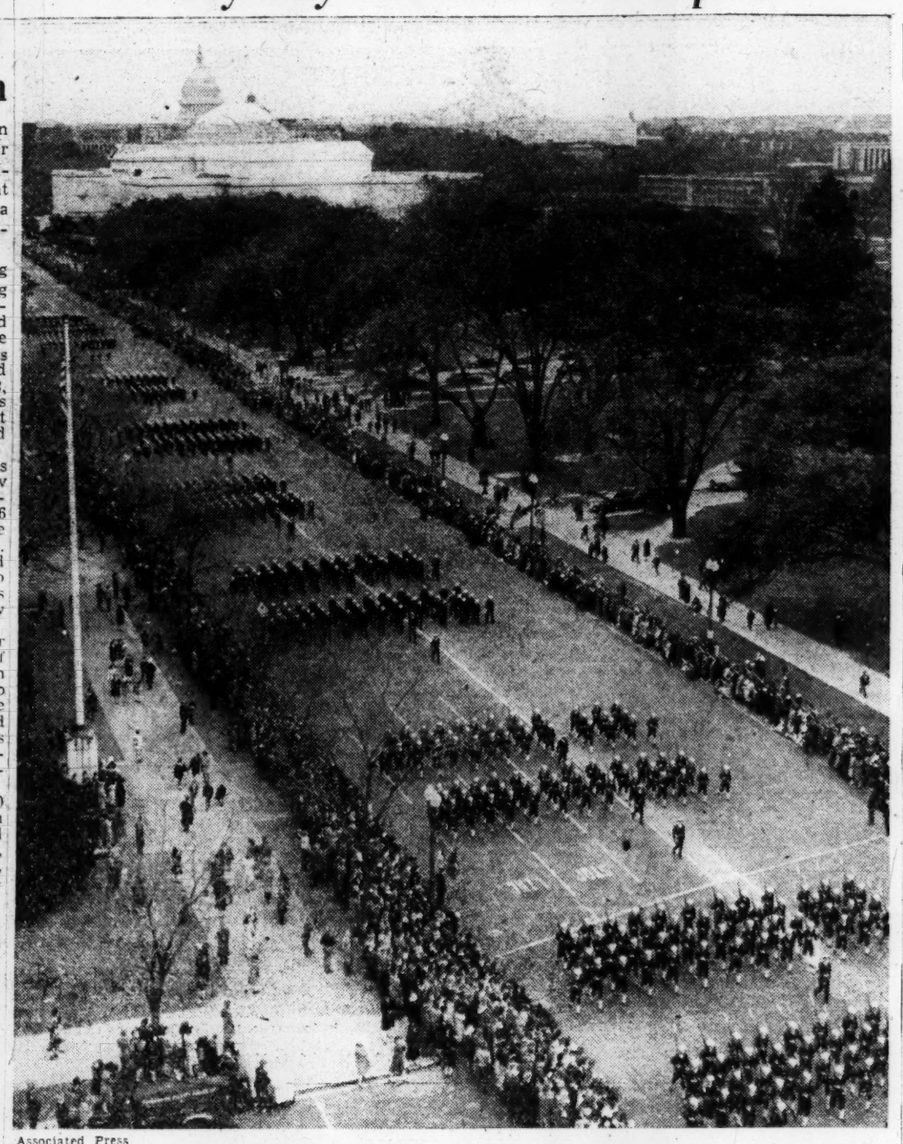
Brazil-U.S. War Effort Seen to Remain Same

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 28 (AP)—A highly placed Government official said yesterday Brazil's attitude toward Japan remains unchanged and that he personally felt it is "only natural and logical" that Brazil will continue to co-operate fully with the United States in the prosecution of the Pacific war after the defeat of Germany.

He said Brazil at present had absolutely no intention of declaring war against Japan, with which this country severed relations at the Rio de Janeiro Conference in January, 1942.

Asked whether, after the defeat of Germany, Brazil would continue to allow the United States use of air bases in this country, the official said, "I cannot make an official statement at this time, but I regard that as only logical and natural."

Navy Day Parade in the Capital



Associated Press

Units March Along Constitution Avenue

The dome of the Capitol Building is shown in the upper left background, with the National Art Gallery (white structure) in front of it. The parade took place Oct. 27 and made a stirring display of United States naval forces. Crowds were aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Leaders Praise U. S. Navy For Philippine Sea Victory

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King said last night that the battle of the Philippines reduced the Japanese Fleet "to not more than one half of its maximum strength."

The Fleet's Commander in Chief gave this appraisal in an address prepared for the Navy League and indorsed a statement by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander of the Third Fleet, that "it is a certainty that the Japanese Navy has been beaten, routed, and broken."

Also appearing before the Navy League were the Earl of Halifax, the British Ambassador, and Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff.

Calling it a high privilege to render homage to the Navy "on the morrow of so resounding a victory," Lord Halifax said, "the Japanese strategic plan has crumbled into ruin."

General Marshall, along with paying tribute to the Navy, cautioned against any home-front "belief that the war is practically over in Europe and we are free to turn to other interests."

Just back from a visit to France and Belgium, General Marshall said he hoped soldiers fighting "in the present bitter grip of battle"—hear no echo of such ideas at home. Saluting the Navy, General Marshall said it "convoyed our armies to Africa, Italy, and France and has now made possible our re-entry into the Philippines."

In Chicago James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, said Japan's Navy entered the Philippines battle "as strong or stronger in some major units" as at the start of the war but fled "in straitened circumstances."

Reports from the scene, Mr Forrestal said in an address prepared for a Navy League dinner, show that the battle "laid up, at least temporarily, two thirds of Japan's battleships. It chewed up a sizable portion of their carriers. And it subtracted further from an inadequate number of cruisers and destroyers."

In Honolulu, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Commander, listed these military statistics in a Navy Day address reviewing the American advance across the Central Pacific:

Major, heavily fortified Japanese bases captured—13, plus many more rendered "valueless."

First-line Japanese troops killed in battle, up to start of Philippine campaign—80,000.

Japanese troops isolated on islands (Central Pacific)—95,000.

900 Japanese ships Sunk

Japanese ships sunk or damaged by Pacific fleet in last five months—900.

Japanese aircraft lost in air and aground, same period—more than 3,000.

The United States fleet, he said, received only "meager losses in the number of important surface ships lost in the Pacific during the past year."

Joseph Clark Grew, last United States Ambassador to Japan, told a Navy League audience in Washington that a Japanese peace move could be expected because powerful men in the Empire would almost certainly try "to save something from the wreckage." He urged the Japanese to surrender unconditionally to avoid loss of life and further destruction.

Avoidance of 'Police State' Seen in Hold on Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Faithful observance of civil rights in war and peace is an assurance that what he termed a police state "will never take root in this soil," Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court said today.

Mr. Justice Douglas, in an address prepared for graduation exercises of the National Police Academy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, said "the black chapters" in the country's 150 years of law enforcement "were due in a large measure to disregard of those constitutional guarantees."

Argentine Call Gets No Reply In Washington

Continued from Page 1

cinctly just a month ago by President Roosevelt. At that time the President pointed to the "growth of Nazi-Fascist influence and the increasing application of Nazi-Fascist methods" in Argentina. He seconded Prime Minister Winston Churchill's warning that in postwar years nations will be judged by the part they played in this one.

May Be Ignored

"The Argentine Government has repudiated solemn inter-American obligations" the President said bluntly at that time and nothing has occurred since that can in any way have made him change his mind. So while Buenos Aires may continue to seek ways to make the Argentine issue a subject of Pan-American debate there is no reason to believe the United States Government will be a willing party to any such conference. Since appeal for a parley comes from the Farrell regime which has no diplomatic status here it may be just ignored.

The State Department is in frequent consultation with the other American Republics, however, on other matters. Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius has met with Latin-American representatives to discuss the postwar security organization charted at Dumbarton Oaks. He plans other meetings and is well pleased at the co-operation and recommendations made. With the Oaks blueprint specifically approving regional settlement of disputes the Pan-American countries are confronted with a challenge for even greater unity and co-operation than in the past.

Unabated Drunken Driving Called Biggest Road Menace

Continued from Page 1

motorists. In a number of cases the dispensers' licenses were revoked.

"Enforcement officials applied new tactics in patrolling operations and were successful to an extent in making a number of apprehensions of intoxicated motorists before they had time to cause an accident," the report continued. "However, all these efforts were insufficient to prevent the toll of deaths and injuries—413 fatal accidents involving drivers who were reported as having been under the influence of intoxicants, and 5,911 such drivers were in crashes resulting in injuries."

Drinking Evident

In a survey made by the Division of Traffic and Safety of the Ohio Department of Highways, it was found that 17.3 per cent of the drivers involved in fatal accidents had been drinking or were obviously drunk, while the figure for 1942 was 18.9 per cent. As for pedestrians, 25.9 per cent of those involved in fatalities were listed as having been drinking or obviously drunk, while the 1942 figure was 37.9 per cent.

All these figures scale down to the fact that, according to the National Safety Council, "one out of every five fatal accidents in 1943 involved a driver or a pedestrian who had been drinking, one out of every eight drivers involved in fatal accidents in 1943 was reported drinking, and one in every five adult pedestrians killed had been drinking."

In addition, the Council says that "one in three fatal accidents at night involved reported drinking by a driver or a pedestrian."

One of the most enlightening tests regarding the relationship of alcohol to accidents was made in Evanston, Ill., where chemical tests for alcohol were made of 2,000 drivers not involved in accidents and of 256 drivers hospitalized for injuries in motor-vehicle accidents. According to the Anti-Saloon League of America, these tests showed that whereas 18.5 per cent of the no-accident group showed alcohol in the blood, 45 per cent of the drivers injured and hospitalized had been drinking.

German Industrialists' Arrest: Prop for New Hitler 'Play'?

By Louis P. Lochner

Former Chief of the Associated Press' Berlin Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Reports of the arrest of leading German industrialists which appear to be reaching neutral European countries in increasing numbers should be treated with greatest reserve. They well may prove to be Nazi propaganda intended to give these men the characters of martyrs when in reality they may have been picked to pull Hitler's chestnuts out of the fire.

The first report concerned none other than Hitler's wily economic wizard, the former Reichsbank President and Minister of Economics, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht. Reports of his arrest were filtered into neutral countries soon after the generals purge of last July. It is significant, however, that nothing more has been heard of this arrest. The Nazis did not hesitate to follow the incarceration of Dr. Karl Gördeler, former Mayor of Leipzig and for a short time German Price Commissioner, with notice of execution. Herr Gördeler was a fanatic anti-Nazi.

Dr. Schacht, on the other hand, lent Hitler unqualified support. His guilt in bringing about World War II is outstanding. His clever barter schemes resulted in a veritable avalanche of raw materials into Nazi Germany previous to 1939, which gave the Reich those stockpiles without which Hitler never could have waged war as long as he has.

Schacht Fooled Many

Many of the world's bankers and industrialists were misled by the wisecracks and disparaging remarks with which Dr. Schacht regaled them on their visits to Berlin. They thought of him as a liberal in disguise, when in reality he was all the time a well-camouflaged stooge for der Führer.

Recent rumors of arrest concern four of the most prominent industrial barons of western Germany: Hermann Röchling, outstanding heavy-industries magnate of the Saar Valley, and Albert Vögler, Friedrich Flick and Florian Klöckner, industrialists of the Ruhr Valley.

It would not be surprising in the least to read one of these days that Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the gigantic Krupp munitions concern, had been arrested.

Rendered Lip Service

All of these men, like Hitler's onetime particular friend, Fritz Thyssen, lacked the courage to oppose Hitler and his plans for world conquest. When among themselves, many of them vented their disdain at the meteoric rise of a lance corporal. Yet publicly they accepted him, rendered lip service and, what is more important, collaborated heartily with him.

Just to give one example: The Nazis no sooner had defeated the French in 1940 than Herr Röchling was entrusted with getting the heavy industries of Alsace-Lorraine started again.

A year later, the Nazis moved into Russia. One of Herr Röchling's ablest engineers was dispatched to Odessa to start the smelters and other industrial plants and make them work for Germany.

If the captains of finance and industry who are now represented as under arrest were not Nazis, at least they were imperialists. As such they constitute a menace to any attempt to rear a postwar German democracy.

Roosevelt Asks 4th Term On Basis of War Record

Continued from Page 1

not in any doubt, though occasionally in an off moment one will admit that it may be close.

President Roosevelt last night pointed to victories of American armed forces all over the world and declared, in effect, "we planned it that way."

Again adopting a mixture of statistics and raillery in reply to charges of inefficient administration made by Governor Dewey—whose name the President refrained from mentioning directly—Mr. Roosevelt retorted that if these charges were true, then the United States must be losing the war.

"If so, that will be news to most of us," he ironically declared, "and it will certainly be news to the Nazis and the Japs."

Dewey Charges Answered

Much of the Roosevelt speech was directed to answering seven prior charges by his Republican opponent, which he took up as follows.

1. In view of new victories in the Philippines, he asked what had become of the charge by Governor Dewey that the Administration had failed for political reasons to send adequate supplies to General MacArthur.

2. He cited his personal selection of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, the late Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President; General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations; and Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, to rebut the Republican charge that his duties as Commander in Chief are nominal.

3. He pointed to latest naval victories to meet the Dewey charge that the Administration had made "absolutely no military preparation for the events it now claims it foresaw."

Plane Output Cited

4. Citing a present production rate of acceptance of 9,000 a month, 100,000 a year, he said that Governor Dewey had ridiculed his earlier call for 50,000 airplanes as a "publicity stunt" which would take four years to achieve.

5. He defended Vice-Presidential Candidate Harry Truman, the history of whose committee, he declared, which scrutinized and investigated war management "will live in history as an example of honest, efficient government at work."

6. Returning to the repeated Dewey charge that the Administration plans to delay discharge of the armed forces, he made passing reference to his four sons serving overseas and declared that "the very law of the land, enacted by Congress," pledges prompt demobilization.

Business Co-operation

7. He argued that the Administration's success in co-operating with American business was illustrated in the great war-production record and in the willingness of the "great many Republican businessmen" to enter the Government service.

And finally, President Roosevelt launched his charge that some "Republican politicians" are seeking political advantage by the threat of not co-operating in postwar peace efforts if Governor Dewey is not elected.

It was assumed he referred to the telegrams read from Republican congressmen by Governor Dewey in his Minneapolis speech which placed emphasis on their pledge to support world peace plans under Governor Dewey, but did not disclose their course if Mr. Roosevelt should be returned.

Reference to Letter

Mr. Roosevelt's charge also had obvious reference to the letter written by John Foster Dulles, Governor Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, to Mrs. S. Carter Hall of Wilton, Conn., published Oct. 9, in which Mr. Dulles declared talking with G. O. P. members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he felt they would "go far to back up a Republican President, but I'm pretty skeptical as to what will happen if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected."

Without specifically citing these incidents, Mr. Roosevelt warned last night:

"I do not think the American people will take kindly to this policy of 'Vote my way or I won't play.'"

Thomas Appraises Truman as President

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, last night said that Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic nominee for vice-president, would make the "worst President we've ever had" if it became necessary for him to take the Chief Executive's office.

He stated Mr. Truman "has never written a speech of his own account on any public issue of size" and characterized him as "a creature of one of the worst bosses in American history."

Mr. Thomas charged President Roosevelt had not been truthful in his public statements, citing one instance where he said Mr. Roosevel failed to keep his 1932 promise to balance the budget.

Goebbels: Fight On—For Peace

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels in a radiocast to the German nation last night declared the Germans will "go on fighting until a peace is possible which guarantees our people's right to live, their national independence, and the expansion of the basis of their existence."

In what may be interpreted either as a bid to the Allies to relax their war aims or as a call for German "bitter-end" resistance, Dr. Goebbels said:

"One thing is certain—that from our enemies we may expect nothing but hell on earth if we lay down our arms and put ourselves in their power. It appears irrefutably proved by facts that the enemy is not pursuing a single war aim which would be of any benefit to suffering humanity."

Dr. Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister, said "the American President errs if he thinks Germany will collapse once the enemy is at our border.

"On the contrary, we shall work until our fingers bleed and fight with dogged tenacity. We shall spare no means to bar the enemy's way into the Reich. Every house and street will be a battlefield.

"The Germans have nothing to lose and everything to gain. There is only one answer—fight to the last until victory."

He asserted that Germany's enemies in the west want "to reduce us into a potato field," while the enemy in the east "wants to deport some 40,000,000 of our people."

Japan Premier Names Cabinet Advisory Group

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two prewar Cabinet ministers and a onetime Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese Fleet were included in the 12 men named by Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso as a Cabinet advisory group, the Japanese Radio said today.

The group, named because "the war situation has grown more pressing than ever," was immediately approved by Emperor Hirohito, according to the radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Prominent among the members were Hachiro Arita, member of three prewar Cabinets as Foreign Minister; Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, onetime Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese Fleet and a perennial Government adviser; Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, President of the Japan Iron Works and Foreign Minister in the third Konoye Cabinet, and Toyotaro Yuki, President of the Bank of Japan.

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BOSTON

Martha Was Missing

IT IS DARK on our street at midnight in this time of year. The street-lamps give only a dim glow through leafy branches and the houses that are lighted are hidden, too, behind the front lawn trees. I carried a big flashlight on my excursion the other night, and I turned it into all the yards as I went along. At one or two of the houses, I even walked about the lawn a bit, peering under the shrubbery.

Finally I came to a house halfway up the block that was the most likely place of all for my search. I flashed my light on the side steps, along the fence railing, under one or two pieces of lawn furniture. Then suddenly, in the darkness of an unfamiliar garden, holding a flashlight in one hand and lifting a trailing branch with the other, I thought a little foolishly: "What am I doing here?"

* * *

It was an easy enough question to answer. I wasn't sleepwalking. I had come out with practical, not to say prosaic, intent. I was looking for a doll—less than a foot high, wearing, when last seen, a striped pinafore, with a rumpled wig which was, alas! detachable; and called by, if not answering to, the name of Martha. It was locking-up time at home and everything animate and inanimate that belonged in our house was there, except Martha. Martha's prettily-lashed eyes and delicate complexion would never withstand the night mists and early dew; it had seemed quite natural for me to round her up before her four-year-old owner discovered her absence. But now, finding myself a nocturnal prowler and discovering that my shoes were wet and a large bramble adorned one of my stockings, I looked objectively at myself and began to feel a little silly.

Being a parent, I have found, has many such moments. One remembers that high-school essay about the great things one planned to do in the world, and is suddenly abashed to be spending a whole afternoon arranging paper dolls in a file system and perfecting a duet version of The Farmer in the Dell with a pigtailed cohort at the piano. One feels sure one's younger, more efficient self, would not approve.

* * *

So went my thoughts. How weakly and foolishly I had behaved, setting out to look for Martha! Martha's young owner should take the consequences of her own carelessness—should even, perhaps, have Martha's dew-mottled cheeks and eyes-that-wouldn't-open as a constant and wholesome reminder. And I, who had many important adult matters to concern me, should be about them, and not engage in these puerile activities. Martha, indeed! With a fervent hope that I could slip home unnoticed, not needing to announce my errand to the neighbors, I hurried along the side path to the pavement. I heard someone coming up the block toward me, and ignominiously I scuttled across the street.

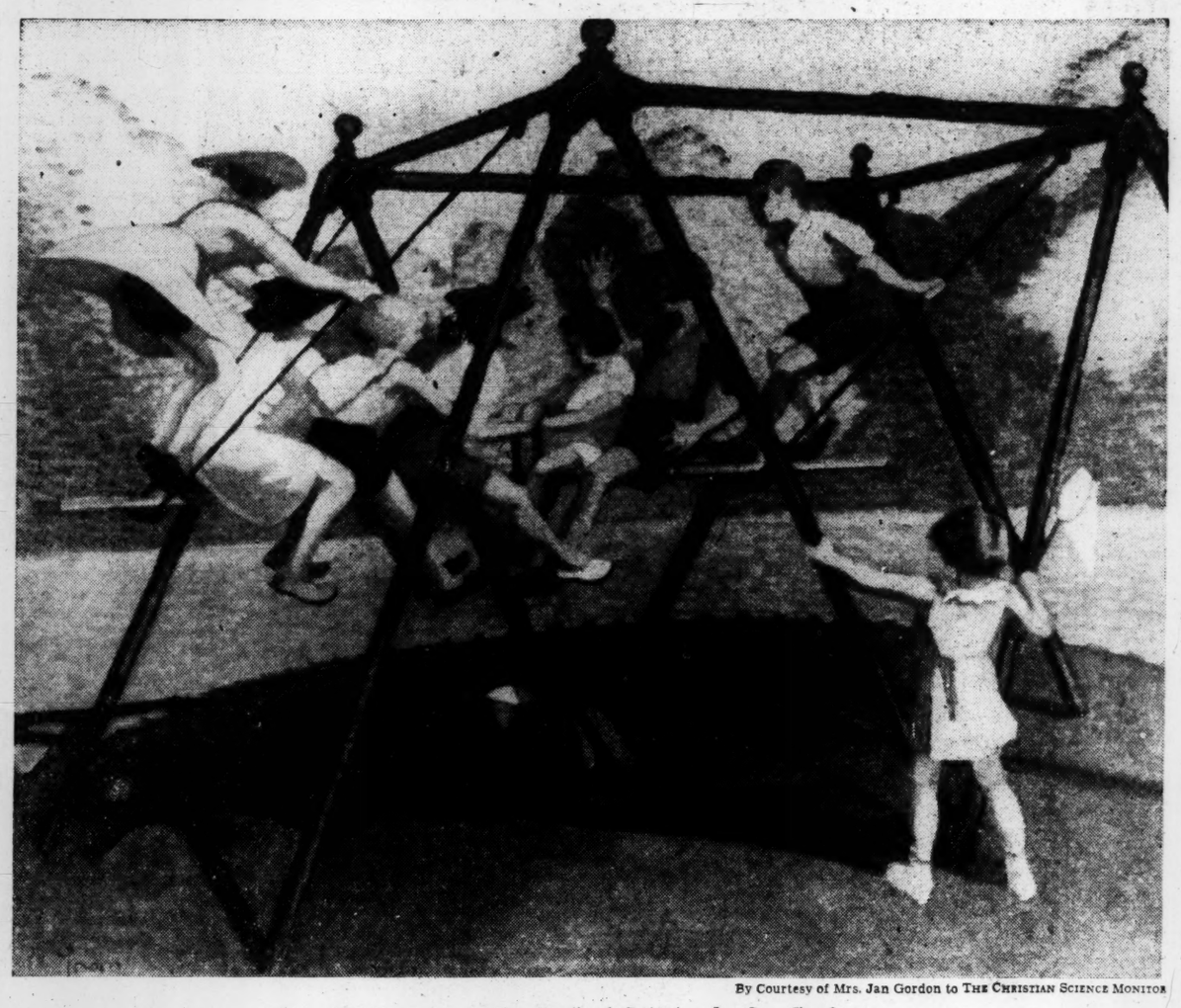
And there, sitting up against a tree-trunk near the curbing, with a full array of doll dishes spread before her,—the light of the street-lamp was uncertain and I turned my flashlight full on the spot — yes, it was Martha, Martha with her eyes brilliant in the flood of light, her pinafore smoothed impeccably over her knees, her wig, for once, set straight on her head with a deceptive air of permanence.

* * *

Mindful just in time of the click of heels under the trees across the way, I stopped myself saying "Martha!" aloud. But I swooped her up and hurried her home with no hesitation at all. What now of the wholesome lesson to be taught by leaving her out until morning? What of my adult importance?

These could become large questions and Martha is a small doll, so I won't pursue them here. Nor will I try to justify the ridiculous feeling of accomplishment with which I put Martha in her own chair that night, and went off to bed. As a parent, I have to look philosophically upon all sorts of outlandish doings, including, quite often, my own.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING



By Courtesy of Mrs. Jan Gordon to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IN KENSINGTON GARDENS": *A Painting by Jan Gordon*

JAN GORDON was a versatile Englishman—painter and etcher and lithographer. But his artistic exertions did not stop there, for he was an eminent art critic as well. His writings on modern French painting have been widely read. He also wrote books of travel, in collaboration. This painting of children at play "In Kensington Gardens" shows a tendency in painting style toward a concise idiom, stylized sufficiently to avoid photographic literalness and superimpose a rhythmic decorative design.

It's Indian Summer!

OUR VILLAGE has been occupied, this warm, sunny morning, by an invading host—a flock of warblers en route from their far northern homes to a winter resort in South America. They fill the elms, hopping from twig to twig, fluttering like hummingbirds before the golden autumn leaves, catching the leaf-stem with invisible feet. They hang head down for the first peck, then right themselves to search the upper side of their breakfast plates; and always there is a "tsip" of thanks before each bite. Tomorrow the trees will be silent; the warblers will have left this caravanserai for the next, on their mysterious route to a distant dwelling-place.

A flicker scolds an adversary in a rasping tone. Chipmunks and squirrels scurry up and down the oaks, gathering dry leaves for nests and acorns for food. Saint Francis's "Little Brothers" are vaguely disturbed by the cool nights and, though rejoicing in the warmth of noonday, are busily preparing for the coming cold.

Red wintergreen and purple Clintonia berries cling close to the earth, while underneath the fallen leaves arbutus already has formed its buds, eager to be first to bloom when spring shall return. In the maple trees, sap retreats to the heart, gently releasing painted leaves on every passing wind.

Mornings rise wrapped in a gauzy haze which burns off under the noon sun. On week-ends, fathers and small sons rake leaves into piles and touch a match to them. Every street in the village is a succession of bonfires; blue-gray smoke drifts lazily up to join a few fleecy clouds in the sapphire sky. In short, it's Indian summer!

L. H. C.

The Least of These

Should you perceive a bluebird, well and good.
It's said you will be happy, and you should.
But, when I see a sparrow, I report
Perception, gladness of a subtler sort.

MARIAN GLEASON

Lyric Moment

The moon, ascending the circle of the hours,
Casts the shadows of the elm tree towers
In silhouetted patterns on the ground,
While from a wall the reiterated sound
Of one cold cricket serenades the night
As if to charm away the certain blight
Of frost; but man, despite the music, knows
That neither wishing nor arpeggios
Of vibrant notes will halt the falling leaf
Or make the moment of his joy less brief.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Some Pages From Puppet History

AS EARLY as 2000 B. C. the Chinese are believed to have had dramatic religious festivals, jugglers, sword-dancers, and other forerunners of legitimate drama. The art of the shadow-play had reached a high degree of perfection by 1000 B. C. When we read of this type of entertainment, we know that children must have been in the audiences which witnessed such shows, and without doubt have been a part of the festivals. Later, in the professional theatre, the boy's part became that of an apprentice to a theatrical director who put him through the severest kind of training for six or seven years in preparation for an acting career.

No one knows how far back the shadow-puppets of Java go, but they are thought to be of great antiquity. Originally they were manipulated by the head of each household, the spectators being members of his family. Later, however, shadow-plays became professional entertainments. Curious, indeed, to a person in the western world are these flat, conventionalized figures controlled by wooden sticks attached to the arms! Sitting on a mat between screen and lamp, the operator holds the puppet above his head as he manipulates the arms. The attention of the audience is drawn, not to the puppet, but to the moving shadows on the screen. . . .

According to some authorities, India was the birthplace of the puppet. A very old Indian tale gives an account of a basketful of marvelous wooden dolls presented by the daughter of a celebrated mechanician to a princess. "One of these could be made to fly through the air by pressing a wooden peg, another to dance, another to talk!" It is said that large talking puppets were even used on the stage with human actors.

The "doll-theatre" has long entertained the Japanese, though it has been used primarily for the entertainment of adults. Accompanied by a stringed instrument called a samisen, ballad-dramas were enacted by puppets, the story being chanted by a minstrel.

The large dolls used in this theatre, which is still popular, are so elaborately made that sometimes each joint of each finger can be articulated, eyes move from side to side, eyebrows can be raised to express scorn or surprise. Curiously enough, the operators who control the puppets work in full view of the audience, two or three sometimes being required to manipulate one puppet. It is interesting to note that these doll-theatres were the first to use revolving stages. . . .

The favorite source of theatrical entertainment for Italian children since the Renaissance has been puppetry. Introduced into the country no one knows when, both the outdoor Punch and Judy show and the highly artistic marionette plays and operas have delighted children and adults.

Punch, of course, had his beginnings in the old Italian comedy, and in the puppet show he is garbed like his ancestor, Punchinello. . . . Punch, himself, brutal and dishonest through and through, is, for all his comedy, a preposterous hero for a play which has been presented for children these hundreds of years.

Marionettes have long been popular in France, too, but French children have many more types of drama than do little Italians. Operas, ballets, pantomimes, and stage plays are the heritage of boys and girls in the country where the children's theatre was born. The Christmas season, especially, brings many plays for them, and the clever pantomimes of the winter circus have been an institution for years.—From "Theatre for Children," by WINIFRED LOUISE WARD. (New York: Appleton-Century, 1939.)

After the Shower

The sound of rain upon the roof was not
unwelcome sound; softly it fell, and soon
the call from one bird to another rose
above the even patter of the rain.
The birds were glad! And what of ferns and
small
wild flowers that grew close by our little
house?

After the shower had passed, we took the
trail
down through the woods, and found a fairy-
land;
bright silver beads hung gracefully on each
blueberry bush; and raindrops, caught in
cup-
shaped flowers now shone like diamonds
when a ray
of sunlight touched the flowers; and two
small trees
looked like a pair of silver candlesticks.
The rain had silvered all the ferns, and hung
like strings of pearls upon the blue-eyed
flowers.

And while I looked on all of this, my heart
was glad—for always this will stay with me—
this magic of the raindrops in the sun!

MARY H. OLIVER

Oneself and One's Neighbor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GETTING ALONG with yourself is more important than getting on with your neighbors, a newspaper editorial recently stated. Its writer was discussing the fact that abnormal conditions resulting from war imposed daily difficulties on everyone and his neighbor. The exact words of the editorial were, "Getting along with oneself is even more important than getting on with the neighbors, although that is also essential."

But how does one get along with himself is a natural query. The question of loving one's neighbor is not a new one, for it is related in Mark's Gospel that when Jesus was asked by the scribe (Mark 12:28), "Which is the first commandment of all?" he replied that the first commandment was to love God supremely, and the second was to love one's neighbor as oneself. And the scribe agreed that to love God with all one's being and one's neighbor as oneself was "more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices," to which Jesus replied, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." But in spite of this, the requirements of the second commandment have not always been understood or obeyed.

Both "getting along with oneself" and "getting on with the neighbors" point to primary consideration of one's own state. This may seem unusual at first, especially to the one who has been accustomed to put in the place of first consideration his fellow man, rather than himself. Yet, if we are to love our neighbor as ourself we must certainly first understand what it means to love ourself. Let us see what light Christian Science throws upon these perplexities, since it is evident that our concept of both our neighbor and ourself must be purified and elevated before either can intelligently be got along with or loved.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy on page 63 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has given us the basis from which to start our reasoning. She has written: "In Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry. His origin is not, like that of mortals, in brute instinct, nor does he pass through material conditions prior to reaching intelligence. Spirit is his primitive and ultimate source of being; God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being." The true creation, then, consists of the unchanging and unfallen image and likeness of God, not the fictitious material picture presented by mortal mind. This clarifies the paradox involved in the thought of loving ourselves, perhaps temporarily expressing the opposite of that which is Godlike, lovable, and holy, and of loving the neighbor who may appear an equally unlovely and uninspiring spectacle.

However revolutionary the sweeping words of Mrs. Eddy may appear at first reading, they offer no obstacle when one has fully considered them. For she has only given us a description of the man made in God's image and likeness, whom He declared "very good." Naturally and necessarily this is not the mortal man we behold through material sense, in all his liableness to sin and disease, weakness, and vacillation. It is in reality the only man there is, since there is one creator, God. Speaking of this man on page 527 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "Man is God's reflection, needing no cultivation, but ever beautiful and complete."

* * *

Getting along with ourselves then becomes not the task of excusing or justifying our every human act, motive, or thought, but the privilege of beholding instead the man of God's creating. Doing this, we replace both for our neighbor and for ourselves the carnal mind's false picture of man with the true image and likeness of God, and bless both him and ourselves. Where to look for this truth of our being is indicated in Science and Health (p. 264): "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind?"

Loving the perfect man of God's creating, who inherits and expresses all the strength and purity of Mind, is a more attractive assignment than trying to excuse or bolster up in esteem the material selfhood, which seeks to be called man. This is the way of healing, and since all reform should begin with the reformer, we must first be willing to drop the erroneous concept of ourselves with its alternating woes and pleasures, gains and losses, and accept instead the unvarying likeness of God, which constitutes the true individuality of the children of God.

It will then be a joy and a privilege to love our neighbor as ourselves. Being quick to see him as Godlike—that is, not overlooking whatever is unlike God or endeavoring to call it Godlike, but rather looking over it to behold what is really there—enables us to hold up our brother's hands, to be true neighbors, and to bear living witness to the Scriptural words (Isaiah 41:6), "They helped every one his neighbour; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Vi selv og vår neste

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

Å STÅ på god fot med sig selv er viktigere enn å stå på god fot med sine naboer, erklærte nylig en redaksjonsartikkel i en avis. Den droftet den kjensgjerning at unormale tilstander som skyldes krigen, voldte det enkelte menneske og dets nabo daglige vanskeligheter. I redaksjonsartikkelen var setningens nøiaktige ordlyd: "Å stå på god fot med sig selv er enda viktigere enn å stå på god fot med naboene, skjønt også det er av vesentlig betydning."

Men hvorledes står en på god fot med sig selv? er et naturlig spørsmål. Kravet om å elske sin neste eller sin nabo er ikke nytt, for det berettes i Markus' evangelium at Jesus på den skriftlærdes spørsmål (Markus 12:28): "Hvilket bud er det første av alle?" svarte at det første bud var å elske Gud over alt, og at det annet var å elske sin neste som sig selv. Og den skriftlærde var enig i at å elske Gud med hele sitt vesen og ens neste som sig selv var "mere enn alle brennoffer og slaktoffer". Hertil svarte Jesus: "Du er ikke langt borte fra Guds rike." Men til tross for dette er ikke de krav det annet bud stiller, alltid blitt forstått eller efterkommet.

Disse to ting, "å stå på god fot med sig selv" og "å stå på god fot med naboene" peker begge i retning av først å ta ens egen tilstand under overveielse. Dette kan kanskje til å begynne med synes usedvanlig, særlig for en som har vært vant til at det er hans medmennesker og ikke ham selv han først og fremst må ta hensyn til. Men hvis vi skal kunne elske vår neste som oss selv, må vi visselig først forstå hvad det vil si å elske oss selv. La oss se hvad lys Kristen Videnskap kaster på disse problemer, da det er innlysende at vårt begrep om vår neste så vel som om oss selv må renses og løftes før vi på en intelligent måte kan stå på god fot med eller elske nogen av dem.

Mary Baker Eddy har på side 63 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, gitt oss det grunnlag fra hvilket vår tankegang må ta sitt utgangspunkt. Hun har skrevet: "I Videnskapen er mennesket Åndens avkom. Det skjønne, gode og rene utgjør dets herkomst. Det har ikke, lik dødelige, sin oprinnelse i dyrisk instinkt; heller ikke gjennemgår det materielle tilstander før det når frem til intelligens. Ånd er dets oprinnelige og endelige tilværelseskilde; Gud er dets Fader, og Liv er dets tilværelses lov." Den sanne skapelse består således av Guds billede og lignelse som ikke forandres og ikke er falt, og består ikke av det innbilte materielle billede som det dødelige sinn fremstiller. Dette bringer klarhet i det paradoks som følger med tanken på å elske oss selv mens vi kanskje midlertidig gir utrykk for det motsatte av det som er likt Gud, av det som er elskelig og hellig, og å elske vår neste som kanskje frembyr et likeså utiltalende og uinspirerende syn.

Hvor revolusjonerende Mrs. Eddys omfattende ord enn kan synes å være ved første lesning, er der intet som volder anstot når de er blitt grundig overveiet. For hun har bare gitt oss en beskrivelse av det menneske som er skapt i Guds billede og lignelse, og som Han erklærte "såre godt". Dette er naturligvis og nødvendigvis ikke det dødelige menneske som vi ser ved hjelp av de materielle sanser, med hele dets tilbøielighet til å gi efter for synd og sykdom, svakhet og vakling. Det er i virkeligheten det eneste menneske som finnes, da der er én skaper, Gud. Om dette menneske sier Mrs. Eddy på side 527 i *Science and Health:* "Mennesket er Guds gjenspeiling, som ikke trenger å pleies, men alltid er skjønn og fullstendig."

Å stå på god fot med oss selv innebærer således ikke et forsøk på å undskylde eller rettferdiggjøre enhver av våre menneskelige handlinger, beveggrunner eller tanker, men det privilegium istedenfor dette å se det menneske Gud har skapt. Når vi gjør dette, ombytter vi både for vår nestes og vårt eget vedkommende det kjødelige sinns falske fremstilling av mennesket med Guds sanne billede og lignelse, til gagn og velsignelse for både ham og oss. Hvor vi skal søke denne sannhet angående vår tilværelse, er angitt i *Science and Health* (s. 264): "Dødelige må se ut over flyktige, begrensede former hvis de vil nå frem til den sanne opfatning av tingene. Hvor skal blikket hvile om ikke i Sinnets urannsakelige rike?"

Å elske det fullkomne menneske som Gud har skapt, og som arver og uttrykker all Sinnets styrke og renhet, er et mere tiltrekkende hverv enn å forsøke å undskylde, eller å prøve å opretholde anseelsen av, det materielle selv, som søker å bli kalt menneske. Det er på denne måte helbredelse opnåes, og da enhver forbedring skulde begynne med den som foreslår den, må vi først være villige til å gi slipp på det feilaktige begrep om oss selv med dets skiftende sorger og gleder, tap og vinning, og istedenfor ta imot Guds uforanderlige lignelse, som utgjør Guds barns sanne individualitet.

Det vil da bli en glede og et privilegium å elske vår neste som oss selv. Å være snar til å se ham som Gud-lik—det vil si, ikke å overse det som er ulikt Gud, eller å forsøke å kalle det Gud-likt, men snarere å se ut over det for å få se det virkelige vesen—setter oss i stand til å støtte våre brødres hender, til å være deres sanne neste eller nabo og til å bære levende vidnesbyrd om Skriftens ord (Esaias 41:6): "Den ene hjelper den andre, og til sin bror sier han: Vær frimodig!"

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Return in Autumn

This hill I knew in spring—how different
now!
The fern I saw unfold is folded back,
Its greenness spent. Along the oak's gray
bough
The few leaves cling; and where the trunk is
black
With wet, the autumn fragrance is distilled—
That cool rich sweetness of the sated earth
That with the harvest of its wealth fulfilled
Now moves on sleepward, heavy with new
birth.

Only the pines have held unflawed their
green,
Darkly disdaining mutability.
Yet change they must—for even they have
seen
The strong clouds claim the sky in mastery;
And pines, for all their greenness, soon will
know
The final transformation of the snow.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

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Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MARSHFIELD HILLS

Beautiful old Colonial house, in perfect condition, woodwork and fireplaces, finished in detail, with Colonial design. Ideal summer and winter home, exclusive community, few minutes to Christian Science church. If you are looking for a comfortable home in a delightful location, this is your chance to find it.

Other Cape Cods and Colonials from $4500 to $12,000, also rambling clapboard and brick house, 5 rooms, heat, nice location, $6500. CHANDLER & CARPENTER, South River St., Marshfield, Mass. Tel. 76 or 307.

POTTER HOMESTEAD
GILFORD, N. H.

Beautiful summer or year round old Farm Homestead consisting of large house, garage, barn and outbuildings with modern conveniences, situated on Potter Hill overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee and White Mts. with exceptionally fine garden plot, small fruit and berries. Inquire of Clarence E. Sawyer. Phone Glendale 2773 R. F. D. #4, Laconia, N. H.

FOR SALE IN HOLLISTON—$6800
Vacant apartment for purchaser, 40 minutes Boston; living room Heatilator fireplace, dining room, modern kitchen, combination oil gas range, 4 bedrooms, bath, all completely renovated; garage, barn; 1 acre; inspection invited. With moderate cash payment owner will finance balance. Apply PAUL C. HANNA, 151 Union Avenue, Framingham, Mass. Tel. 4925.

FRAMINGHAM—6-room cottage, partly furnished; wood, coal; insulated; ¾ acre woods and garden; telephone; good road; school bus; 2½ miles from Framingham Center; $7000. Open for inspection all day Sunday, 5 Nixon Road. Other days by appointment. Tel. OWNER, Waltham 0727, or write 145 Newton Street, Weston.

EARLY COLONIAL

26 mi. south of Boston; neighbors commute; 9 rooms, baths, steam heat, town water, elect., corner posts, Christian doors, trinod chimney, fireplaces; brook, trees, acres of land. Call Wellesley 0541-M, Sat., Sun. (Mass.).

FOR SALE, Stoneham, Mass., brick block of 4 modern stores, marble base; good location; cost $25,000; make an offer. Owner, C. BELL, Magoun Sq., Somerville, Som. 9793.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
699 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—A well-furnished apartment, 5 rooms, excellent heat, gas refrigeration; 1 minute from The Christian Science Mother Church; references required. Tel. Com. 4014.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED single, quiet, reasonable; business lady; Grand Central Station transportation. Write Box R-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wave officer desires small furnished apartment in Northwest Section. DE 8070. Call evenings.

HOMES TO SHARE

ATTRACTIVE Long Island location, excellent transportation; prefer employed couple or ladies; real home for right party; 10c fare. Box X-81, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES WANTED

UNFURN. HOUSE or large apt., Watertown, Cambridge, Belmont, or Newton; 4 bedrooms; 4 adults; plan long stay. Phone Watertown 6472.

WANTED TO RENT

MOTHER and daughter would like small furn. apt or 1 or 2 rooms with use of kitchen; quiet atmosphere. Box N-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Five- or six-room apartment or house; three adults, two small children; around $75.00; in commuting distance to New York. HA 6-5727.

DOUBLE room or small apt. vicinity 57th-6 Ave., N. Y. C. Write Box J-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STORES TO LET

STORE space for rent, good location, adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; Edison heat; approximately 560 square feet. Apply SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street, Back Bay, Boston. Tel. KENmore 0462.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

Mobile, Ala.
BEARD TOURIST HOME
1963 Government St. on U. S. 90

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 The Fenway, Suite 10—A pleasant room with private bath for 1 or 2 persons, within 5 minutes' walk of The Christian Science Mother Church; business people preferred.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Double room, twin beds; also single; in quiet private home; business people preferred; Christian Science church in vicinity. Ocean 0141.

2 ROOMS and bath on 2nd floor, 1 room and bath on 3rd floor, some kitchen privileges. 31 Prospect St., Winchester. Win. 0625 (Mass.).

BUFFALO, N. Y., 68 Norwood Ave.—Large front room near bus lines; available November 1st. Phone: GA. 4841.

BOSTON — PRIVATE FAMILY: LARGE ROOM WITH TWIN BEDS. 491 BEACON STREET, BOSTON.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Home for elderly lady, some care; in or near N. Y. C. Write Box R-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

PAYING GUESTS

REST and STUDY at the SEA PINES HOMESTEAD on Cape Cod
Opportunities for individual work in art, weaving, music, literature and creative writing. Paths through pine woods. Congenial companionship. Fireplaces; oil heat. Very near Christian Science church, Sea Pines School, Post Office and small store. Bus stops at door. Address FAITH BICKFORD, E. Brewster, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to offer the services of my fireproof warehouse to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in addition to local and long distance moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 24 Sharp St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE—Long Distance Moving; service with safety. RYan 1-6959. CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers & Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL, rare crochet, European pattern; cannot be purchased in stores; Christmas and wedding gifts a specialty; collars, luncheon sets, table pieces, etc.; orders limited. For further information call mornings between 9-10 a. m. Com. 3883, Boston.

FOR SALE
Seasoned fireplace wood, mixed oak and maple; kindling also, at ceiling price. Vespa Bros. Trust, 350 Langley Rd., Newton Centre, Mass. Big. 1554.

FURS—Short, natural Stone-Marten Jacket, $600; short, black Persian Lamb Jacket, $400; also short, white Ermine Cape, $300. Call Asp. 1622 (Mass.).

FINEST black broadcloth coat, squirrel lined, mink collar, size 44; made last year, worn 4 times, $100. STAdium 0289 (Mass.).

CHURCH organ and stained glass windows for sale. Write P. O. Box 190 or visit church on Hurd St., Lowell, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FURNITURE, draperies, curtains, linens, door mirror, bird cage, etc. Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29th, 3-6 o'clock. If you wish bargains for high-grade things, come. MARSHALL, 27 Dorset Road, Belmont, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

$25,000
Attorney with executive experience will invest as active participant in going concern. Can secure additional $50,000 for financing if conditions warrant. Box M-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE. MASS. TRO. 0302

DOGS FOR SALE

GRAFMAR KENNELS, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272—For sale, German Shepherds, $75 up. Weimaraners $100 up; all breeds trained to be well mannered; $75 per mo.; folder on request.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN
for Important War Work

- PIPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process piping.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.

Only qualified men considered

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ASS'T TREASURER

Ass't Treasurer wanted for a medium-sized but long established and successful steel manufacturing company in Boston—doing an international business—now 100% war work but making post-war plans. Must have had 5 to 10 years' practical experience in cost accounting—bookkeeping and tax matters—highest references. Fine opportunity for right man for rapid advancement to office of treasurer. Congenial working conditions—state education — religion — age — experience — salary. Box N-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Peters Employment Service
14 STATE STREET

METHODS & TIME-STUDY ENGRS:	Arr
IND ENGRS: Prof. exp	Arr
PETROLEUM CHEMIST	Arr
BUYERS: (1) mech. (1) waste paper	Arr
METALLURGIST: Sales ability	Arr
ELECTRONIC ENGR: Design & dev	Arr
RADIO ENGR: Communication exp	Arr
BUSINESS GROUP ORGANIZER: Exp	Arr
PRODUCT ENGR: (1) E E, (1) metallurgist	Arr
VACUUM TUBE ENGR: Exp pfd	Arr
PROCESS ENGR: Tube exp	Arr
ELEC MEASUREMENT TECHNICIAN: E E	Arr
CHEMIST: Research & dev	Arr
CHEMIST: Electro chemistry	Arr
ILLUMINATING ENGR: Utility or mfg	Arr
MARINE LIGHTING DESIGN ENGR	Arr
QUALITY CONTROL SUPVR: Elec exp	Arr
CIRCUIT ENGR: Micro wave measurement	Arr
UTILITY ACCT: C P R exp	Arr
SR OR SEMI-SENIOR ACCTS: Several	Arr
COST ACCT: Exp time study	Arr
LUMBER SALES: Age 30-40	Arr
CONSUMER RESEARCH: Eng trnd, young	Arr

DRAFTSMEN
Architectural

Permanent postwar positions, with future for men with good practical experience, to follow work from sketches to completion. State age, education, former employers, positions, salaries, length of service as well as minimum salary desired. 40 hour, 5 day week. Box R-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AIR BRUSHER
Bachrach
Portrait Photographers

Wanted—an experienced air brusher for our finishing studios. Abilities along art lines are helpful qualities. Good remuneration. Must live easily accessible to Newton.

Apply 44 Hunt St., Newton, Mass.
(5 minutes from Watertown Sq.)

AUTO PARTS CLERK
Opportunity for high school graduate to learn business, essential industry; experience not necessary. TRANSIT BUS SALES INC., 60 New Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.

SOLICITOR
Large factoring organization desires Massachusetts resident in its new business department; knowledge of factoring preferable; liberal compensation; your reply in detail about yourself and your experience will be kept confidential. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENDANT for gentleman near New York City; references. Write Box C-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL man, thoroughly efficient; simple cooking; Christian Scientist desired; best wages; 2 adults. Call Com. 4494, Boston.

CAPE COD — Post office clerk, permanent position. Box R-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Sixteen years as Treasurer for large manufacturing organizations. Broad experience in supervision over large groups, management and corporation problems, including insurance, credits and collections, and corporate finance. Available as treasurer, or in other executive capacity with favorable post-war future.

Salary subordinate to potentialities. Highest type of reference.

Box M-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HARVARD man, College Law and Business Schools, 30 years old, employed for past two years as production manager, wants to be "son" to a "father" who is the owner-manager of a manufacturing concern and who wants to "father a son" who is willing to give his entire training ability and enthusiastic loyalty in return for a chance to learn, carry on and own the business. Box N-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nurse, practical (Christian Scientist), experienced, desires case; excellent shopper and manager; willing to assume 18-hr. duty; best references. Call EM 4677.

MIAMI, FLA.—Experienced woman wants position as nursery governess; can cook; references; $30 week. Box 1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building.

HOME ECONOMIST university graduate, 18 yrs. teaching exp., seeks commercial employment. Write Box G-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION or secretary, home assistant; Christian Scientist; location immaterial. Write Box C-33, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK, excellent refs.; American Protestant, white; no housework; full or part time. CI. 7-5420 (Apt. 4-C), N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE O. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CASH for YOUR CAR
ANY LATE MODEL
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston. Hub 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511 33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019.

BOOKS

FOR SALE — Excellent library of cultural reading; biography, history, travel, reference and so forth; will sell as whole or in parts; NO DEALERS; only those who know books apply, please. Box R-16, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

ACCOUNTANTS

NELSON J. GOODSELL, C. P. A.
(With McCoy, Holland and Goodsell)
100 No. La Salle, Chicago 2. RANdolph 2498

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 66 Arlington St., Boston

126-PIECE French Haviland dinner set, Rosebud sprig pattern. Will accept best offer. HELEN PIELE, 4737 N. E. 29th Avenue, Portland 11, Oregon.

ANTIQUES WANTED

FANS WANTED: Fine old ones, also dolls, costumes, parasols, figurines and bric-a-brac. Give address and tel. for courteous, confidential attention. Priv. collector. Box 14, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016

GOATS FOR SALE

GOATS, pure-bred, registered Nubians; choice milking does and kids, exceptional breeding. Mrs. Igor Presnikoff, Eatontown, N. J. Tel. Red Bank 2195-R.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

FOR SALE—Registered cream Persian kitten, 3 mos. old, $20-25; grandfather "Moonflower." Call NEedham 1793 (Mass.).

INFORMATION WANTED

HOW CAN I FIND OUT? Information discreetly developed; any matter, person, problem; anywhere. Intelligence facilities. Established 1922. William Herman, 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

HOME STUDY COURSES IN CHILD CARE
Preschool Play Center Management
Courses for Retarded Children
1549 Vallejo St., San Francisco, TU 3106

JEWELERS

BEAD RESTRINGING
WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING
Printing, Multigraphing, Lists, Addressing, Mailing
CARL G. VIENOT, Inc.
134 Summer Street, Boston 10 LIBerty 0960

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE—J. A. THATCHER, King House, Queen St., Brisbane, Australia. Est. 15 yrs. Agencies wanted soft goods and hardware.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO. 5 LITTLE BLDG. BOSTON. MASS.

MUSIC

NEW SACRED SOLOS

THE EVERLASTING ARMS	Anderson
LORD OF THE HARVEST	Davis
THE GATE BEAUTIFUL	Staehle
HE MAKETH WARS TO CEASE	Yeakle

60c each
The Harmony Music Publishers
Box 743, Chicago 90, Illinois

PECANS FOR SALE

SEMI-SHELLED PECANS, 5 lbs. $3.24; 10 lbs. $5.99, prepaid to you. 1944 crop, big budded pecans, finest varieties. Surplus shells removed. Satisfaction guaranteed. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION M. Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT, Inc.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
Prompt Service Boston's Finest Pen Shop

PEST CONTROL

INSECT, rodent and termite control specialists since 1913. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. Suburban branches

PIANOS FOR SALE

MASON & HAMLIN concert grand, beautiful tone, in excellent condition. Call Big. 1223 between 7 and 9 p. m. (Newton, Mass.).

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD! . . .

- - to win this war
- - to insure your post-war security!

Men

. . . with electronic, radio, and electrical experience will find excellent opportunities. Also many fine openings for mechanical draftsmen and stock clerks.

Women

We teach you and you can earn well while you learn. From ages 16 to 60 there are many good opportunities for women to work in light, pleasant surroundings.

There are many reasons why you will enjoy working at RAYTHEON, which we will describe in a friendly interview. Here are only a few

Special Buses - Car Pools - Free Parking
Clean, Economical Cafeterias - Veterans Ass'n
Full Pay While Learning - Shifts Arranged

RAYTHEON
TRADE MARK

Foundry Avenue off Willow Street WALTHAM
Chapel Street off Watertown Street NEWTON

Apply to Employment Offices between 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Raytheon has been authorized by the War Manpower Commission to hire at Raytheon employment offices without referral by the U. S. Employment Service.

SHIPFITTERS and LEARNER SHIPFITTERS
Needed Immediately
Apply at Shipyard or U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, Boston
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS (men and women) at Christian Science Benevolent Association sanatoriums (Chestnut Hill, Mass., San Francisco, Calif.); men at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H., in housekeeping dept., kitchen or dining room. At sanatoriums WOMEN DESIRING NURSE'S TRAINING. At Chestnut Hill, elevator operator, dishwasher, busboy. FURNITURE FINISHER for maintenance of furniture. At San Francisco, experienced painter, 2 gardeners; inside night watchman; houseman, including a window washer. Reply 107 Falmouth St., Room 135, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Bachrach
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS
(Part-time work)

Wanted—a young woman (approximate age desired over 28 years), good speller and accurate in checking names and addresses on order slips. Prefer librarian type. Hours between 2:30 and 5:00. Good remuneration. Must live easily accessible to Newton.

Apply
BACHRACH
44 Hunt Street, Newton, Mass.
(5 Minutes from Watertown Square)

YOUNG, responsible woman; unusual position care semi-invalid; Protestant family; $35 week and room; no meals; must drive well; be up one or two times a night; one day off a week, most afternoons and evenings; interesting job, but requires patience, loyalty and initiation; can be permanent. Write details, references. Send picture if possible. Box M-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WE NEED a capable housekeeper in our Newtonville home of 2 adults; she must be able to do good plain cooking, to serve and to handle occasional entertaining; no washing; she will have a pleasant private room with conveniences; excellent salary; please give references in first letter. L. J. LISHON, 54 Sheffield Road, Newtonville 60, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker—beginner or one who is willing to work into a good position; happy surroundings; $25 to start. THE MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL, 157 East 74th Street, N. Y. C. Butterfield 8-0656.

HAIRDRESSER
Harper method or regular, for exclusive clientele; nice shop; good salary and commission; 5½-day week. 315 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Beacon 1787.

DESIRED — Refined woman interested in assuming charge of home for business man past middle age; nicely furnished house; choice section town adjoining Boston; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Excellent opportunity for woman under 40; knowledge taxes, investments, trusts, steno.; good salary.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

WANTED—A stenographer for home work, must be up in proof reading and English composition; for short-story writing and historical novel. Box M-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLERKS, assort and handle newspaper ads, pleasant surroundings, good opportunities; $24 week to start. ADVERTISING CHECKING BUREAU, 79 Madison (28 St.), N. Y. C.

WOMAN, keep house straight; simple cooking; help care for 2-yr. old child; good home, good pay. Call Mrs. Galper, Missouri 7-4291, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Children's nurse or cook to go to Newport, R. I. For particulars write MRS. ROGER H. HALLOWELL, c/o Dr. McCarthy, The Esplanade, Newport, R. I.

NURSE for children; beautiful home, New York suburb; other help; state age; experience, religion; good salary. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Resp. woman for very light p.-t. hswk. and cooking. Refs. req. Box R-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESIDENT SECRETARY; college graduate; expert typist and bookkeeper. Box M-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER — Gregg Shorthand-Typewriting; to live in. Private School near Boston. Box M-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESIDENT TEACHER—French and Spanish; Prep. School near Boston. Box M-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-housekeeper, 2 adults, liberal salary; Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Call Lon. 5345 or Lon. 0398.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Experienced printer and enlarger. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.

COUPLE—Cook, serve, and general work. Private School. Box M-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

HELEN MEJAN
EXPERT CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE
KEN. 2159 248 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

RUGS WANTED

We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION ARMORY RUG CO., 889 Boylston Street, Boston Com 4045

STAMPS FOR SALE

FRENCH COLONIES GIVEN! Beautiful set, 6 cents postage with approvals. JAYHAWK STAMP CO., Box 348, Fort Scott, Kans.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ITALIAN AND SPANISH
Be ready for your next trip abroad. Learn either one of these two languages at home. Choose your hour between 10 a. m. and 9 p. m. Call or write for appointment. Professor Angelo Papa (25 yrs.' experience), 38 Bradbury St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. TRObridge 9331.

MATURE woman, experienced teacher, patient understanding, tutor children any subject, or adults in English, $2 hourly. CH 3-6218.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
6 consecutive daily insertions	.25	.50
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.25	.50

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

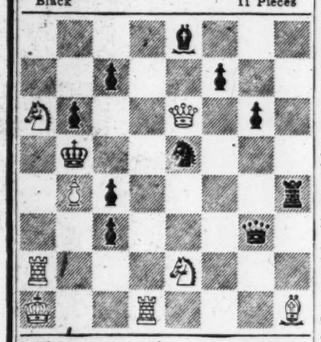
	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	.18	.35
3 times within 7 consecutive days	.15	.30
6 consecutive days	.12	.25

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Chess
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

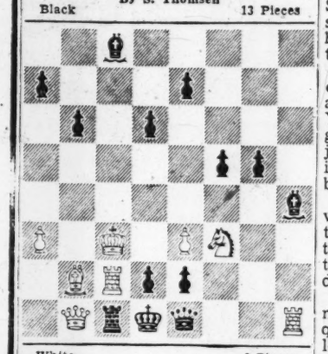
October 28, 1944

Problem No. 2719
By Eugene Neuhaus, Berkeley, Calif.
Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
4b3/2p2p2/Ktp2Qln1/1k2kt3/1Pp4r/-2p3q1/R3Kt3/K2R3B
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2720
By S. Thomsen
Black 13 Pieces



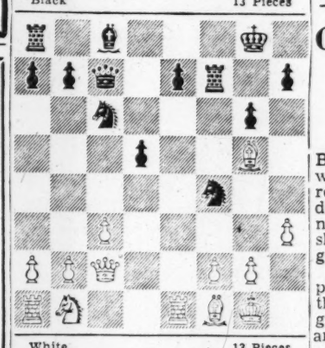
White 8 Pieces
2b5/p3p3/1p1p4/5pp1/7b/P1K1PKt2/-1BRpp3/1Qrkq2R
White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Danish Tourney, 1936.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2717. R-K
No. 2718. 1. B-Kt6 threatens
2. K-B6
1. B-K7
2. K-Q7
1. ..... Q-Kt7 or B elsewhere
2. Kt-Q6ch
1. KxP
2. B-Kt7ch

End-Game No. 722. Black wins: 1 Kt:Kt(Black); 2 PxKt, Kt-B6; 3 White resigns. If 3 P-Kt, Q-Kt4! If 3 P-Kt3 or P-R3, Q-R5 wins.

End-Game No. 723
Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Uulberg-Meschgailis, Munich, 1936. One of the positions in "The Next Move Is.")

"The Next Move Is"

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, have just brought out the American edition of "The Next Move Is . . ." by E. G. R. Cordingley. The subtitle: "Studies in Chess Combinations," gives a further idea as to the contents of this little book of 88 pages. Two hundred and fifty different game positions from actual play are given in one section, so that the reader can work out his idea of the proper continuation before referring to the answer section.

Many of these positions have appeared in the end-game section of this column and in other books dealing with combination and end-game play, but this book has the advantage of a separate solution section, compactness, and low cost. It would be a good travel companion for these who enjoy working out end-games.

Steinmeyer Game

Robert H. Steinmeyer, 17-year-old St. Louis champion, shared third and fourth with former amateur champion E. S. Jackson, Jr., in the Boston open championship won by Reshevsky. Here he established himself as "the most promising find who has come up in American chess for many years," to quote Reuben Fine in the October Chess Review. The game below shows how he can prosecute an attack unremittingly.

Alekhine's Defense

Steinmeyer White	Bernstein Black	Steinmeyer White	Bernstein Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-K4	R-Q
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	18 Q-B4	Q-B
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	19 PxP	BPxP
4 P-QKt3	P-Kt3	20 Kt-B6ch	BxKt
5 Q-B3	P-K3	21 PxB	P-K4
6 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	22 KtxP	KtxP
7 P-Q4	Kt-B3	23 RxR	QxR
8 Q-K3	Castles	24 KtxP	Kt-Kt3
9 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	25 RxP	KxR
10 QKt-Q2	PxP	26 Q-B7ch	K-R3
11 PxP	Q-Kt2	27 B-Kt7ch	K-Kt4
12 Castles	Kt-Q2	28 P-B4ch	K-R4
13 QKt-Kt	P-QR3	29 P-Kt3	Kt-R3
14 P-KR4	Kt-R2	30 Kt-K5ch	KtxQ
15 P-R5	P-QKt4	31 B-K2ch	Resigns
16 Kt-B3	P-Kt5		

Correspondence Brilliancy

Let those who think chess by mail a tame affair with each player easily anticipating and meeting his opponent's threats replay the game below. K. Schumann, Davenport, Iowa, defeated J. R. Campbell, Hot Springs, Ark., in the 44th North American Class C Championship finals, with enough attractive pawn sacrifices to develop a strong attack, which then required more sacrifices to clinch the game.

King's Indian Defense

Schumann White	Campbell Black	Schumann White	Campbell Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 P-B5	Kt-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-Kt3	16 Kt-B3	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	17 PxP	RxR
4 P-K4	P-Q3	18 RxR	BxP
5 P-KKt3	Castles	19 Kt-KR4	B-Kt3
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	20 KtxB	BPxKt
7 KKt-K2	P-K4	21 P-Kt4	Q-Kt3
8 Castles	PxP	22 Kt-Q5	Q-R2
9 KtxP	Kt-Kt4	23 Kt-Kt7ch	K-B2
10 P-QKt3	P-QR3	24 B-Q5ch	K-B
11 B-Kt2	R-K	25 Q-B4ch	B-B3
12 P-B4	Kt(Kt4-Q2	26 KtxPch	PxKt
13 Q-Q2	Kt-B4	27 QxPch	K-Kt2
14 QR-K	P-B3	28 BxBch	Resigns

Keaney Advises Humor for Boys

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 28 (AP)—The successful athletic coach, says Frank W. Keaney of Rhode Island State College, should have plenty of humor and should kid with the boys often enough to keep them loose and natural.

The Rhode Island basketball mentor, addressing high school coaches and teachers attending the Maine Teachers' Association's annual meeting, said "practice, practice, practice" was what put his teams near the top.

Keaney said he had found from his experience that his college system worked just as well with high school boys who, he added, can learn to do things quicker and faster than college men.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 27

U. C. L. A. 26, Alameda (Calif.) Coast Guard 13.
Bucknell 7, Temple 7.
Alabama 41, Kentucky 0.
Wake Forest 27, Miami (Fla.) 0.
South Carolina 6, Charleston (S. C.) Coast Guard 6.
Georgia Tech 13, Georgia Navy Pre-Flight 7.
Michigan State 32, Wayne 0.
Otterbein 19, West Virginia Tech 13.
Navy Jayvees 49, Pitt Jayvees 0.
Bullis School 13, Army Plebes 12.

Plainfield Eleven Wins Valley Title

PLAINFIELD, Ill., Oct. 28 (AP)—When Coach Bob Spellman found at the start of the season 11 of 17 members of the town's high school football team had enlisted in the service, he decided to abandon the grid sport for the duration.

But 39 of the 51 boys in school said "no," and Spellman acquiesced to their demands — but remembered Plainfield hadn't won a game in two years.

Last night the Preps finished their season—six victories, no losses and the Fox Valley Conference title.

Yanks Face Hard Struggle Against Tigers Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 28—There is every indication that one of the most bitterly fought National League games of the year will take place at Ebbets Field Sunday when the Boston Yanks tangle with the Brooklyn Tigers. Each club will be seeking its first league victory of the season.

Normally, the thought of the two clubs at the bottom of the Eastern Division providing one of the toughest games of the campaign may seem to be a bit strange, but a review of their records shows that both outfits have been the victims of nothing but bad fortune all year.

The Tigers actually beat the Redskins last week, but the touchdown that settled the issue was called back because of an offside; a bad break cost the Brooklyn club at least a tie with Green Bay; and it was much the same in their games with the Giants and the Lions.

Seven-Point Margin

Actually, seven points have been the widest margin any opponent has had over the Tigers this year. So, the Cawthon outfit figures that somebody is going to pay for their hard luck and they intend making the Yanks their victims.

But the Boston club has shown enough, for newcomers, to give any club a real tussle. While the Yanks came out of the Eagles game somewhat battered, the injured members have rounded back into condition and everybody will be ready for the Tigers.

Scotty Gudmundson resumed work Wednesday and will see action. The chances are, though, that he will not start. Because of this, Coach Herb Kopf is still undecided on his starting backfield.

Bob Davis will probably be moved back from wingback to quarterback and John Martin, who looked good against the Eagles, will start at wingback. George Cafego is a definite starter but it is not as yet known whether he will be at tailback or fullback. If he is at tailback, Milt Crain will start at fullback. If Cafego goes at fullback, Teddy Williams will be at tailback.

Groomed For Two Jobs

All the backs have been groomed for at least two jobs, so that they will be able to perform double duty if needed.

For a club which has dropped four in a row, the spirit of the Yanks is little short of remarkable. Outside of their bad day against the Eagles last week, the Boston squad has been playing surprisingly good football.

They have shown tremendous improvement from week to week except for the Philadelphia setback, and that has now been forgotten as just one of those days. The game did prove, though, that you can't get careless or loaf for a minute in this league, because if you do, a touchdown explodes in your face.

The Yanks mentor has shown his charges that, statistically, his squad compares favorably with the Tigers and that this is as good a time to start winning as any.

Five Newcomers On Bruin Outfit For First Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 28—The Boston Bruins will open their National Hockey League season here at the Montreal Forum tonight against Les Canadiens, while the New York Rangers and Toronto Leafs are playing at Toronto. Tomorrow Bruins go to Detroit while Toronto goes to Chicago.

Five newcomers to a Bruins team will be making their major league start against Canadiens, and nine of the Bruins players will be veterans of one or more seasons of National League play. The five new Bruins are Goalie Harvey Bennett, first-line Left Winger Ken Smith, and the entire third line of Bill Cupolo center, Pete Leswick right wing, and Paul Gladu, left wing.

Contrary to his custom in prewar days of waging optismic over the strength of the Bruins teams, which optimism was invariably justified by the season's play, Manager Art Ross has no preseason comment this year. Little news has come out of the Bruins training camp at Quebec City. First definite line on the Boston entry will come this week end in the games with Canadiens tonight and with Detroit tomorrow. These teams are two of the strongest in the league.

Harvey Bennett, the 19-year-old Oshawa

Parents, Teachers, Students

Education

A Saturday Page

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Antioch's AMPAC, a Project In Student Movie Making

By Dorothy Hall Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, Ohio

While the "educational" value of extra-class activities is usually questioned by college educators, occasionally a campus project does arise that may be said to contribute to an institution's intellectual life. Such a project is AMPAC —or the Antioch (College) Motion Picture Advisory Council.

Begun eight years ago as a means of bringing to the little village of Yellow Springs a wider selection of good motion pictures, both domestic and foreign, through the local movie theater, AMPAC today not only owns its own 16 mm. and 35 mm. equipment and runs its own programs, but has been the inspiration of a number of other projects. For instance, Antioch has made its own college motion picture; a member of the faculty is pioneering in educational films for the teaching of art; the students have ventured into the field of "animation"; and two courses on the motion picture have even found their way into the curriculum.

Introducing the College

Take for instance the color movie, "Campus Frontiers." It describes the Antioch plan of education, which integrates the liberal arts in the classroom with work on a job and the practice of democratic techniques in everyday living. Instead of calling in the experts to carry out an administrative-designed picture, Antioch had to be sold the idea by a student. This boy, seriously interested in movie-making, devoted one of his own job periods to going around and filming Antioch students at work in 20 States—in factories, department stores, settlement houses, offices, schools. The results were so impressive that he was authorized to continue; and before the movie was finished, goodly numbers of the faculty and of the student body had been drawn into its planning, photography, and script.

In 1942, judges on Movie Maker's Magazine listed it with the ten best non-theatrical pictures of the year; and it so appealed to the Office of War Information as an example of democracy in American education that a short black-and-white version was made. This version—in English, French, and Spanish—is being sent by the OWI to South America and to Europe.

Although business, industry, and natural science have for years been using the motion picture as an educational or propaganda aid, and though a few documentary films with social implications have been developed, there have been almost no educational pictures in the field of the humanities. To meet this lack, an Antioch art professor about three years ago began a series of "culture films." Designed by the professor, photographed by an Antioch alumnus, and staged and acted by Antioch students, a pioneer film in this field, "Dawn of Art," was made three summers ago. This film depicts the society of Cro-Magnon man, and shows the social needs out of which the first primitive "art" is born—here, the wonderful animal drawings in the caves at Font-de-Gaume, France. Produced on less than a shoestring and admittedly imperfect, "Dawn of Art" has already achieved wide circulation and is an exciting preview of what can be done to make the art and social setting of past ages come alive. The second movie in this series is "The Dawn of Printing."

Aim Is Educational

Since its beginning, AMPAC has been neither a student-dominated nor a faculty-dictated project, but a co-operative venture. The aim has at all times been educational, so that the door into the curriculum has been easy to open.

Thus, in addition to bringing films to the local theater, AMPAC early in its career began acquainting students with the history of the motion picture. Accordingly one year it borrowed the New York Museum of Modern Art's historical series, including the beginnings and the more famous of the old silents. This series and others like it aroused so much campus interest that a course, "Aspects of the Film," was offered. "Aspects" considers not only the history of the film and its physiological and psychological bases, but also its economics, aesthetics, and social consequences. A second course, in the production of motion pictures, was introduced last year. Its program last spring was to plan and produce a film showing "community participation," or how Antioch democracy works.

Meanwhile, pictures that the students wanted to see far overflowed the arrangements that could be made with the local operator. After several years, AMPAC acquired its own equipment, and today offers motion pictures to the college community on the average of one every 10 days. The selection has broadened to include not merely the best obtainable foreign films but good domestic pictures, and especially, good documentaries. Offerings have included "The Gold Rush," "Our Town," "The City," "The Plow that Broke the Plains," "World of Plenty," "Les Champs Elysées," "Suspicion," "The University of Life," and "La Maternelle."

Undergraduate "Disneys"

After each show, students are invited to jot their comments on sign-up sheets—a process which not only gets them accustomed to evaluating movies, but also provides a check on selection. Complete details of the showings themselves are arranged by students. During the present emergency most of the machine operators, of course, are girls. And it is interesting to note that some of the best of them are Nisei girls.

The excursion into Disneyism, so to speak, was a student inspiration. To fill up the one-minute interval while 16 mm. reels are being changed, Antioch operators have been in the habit of playing "Pop Goes the Weasel." What could be more obvious than to present the weasel in person accompanying his music? About fifty students have worked on the weasel. No Disney animators to begin with, students made up for their lack of technical skill by sheer inventiveness. First a girl went through the dances to the accompaniment of the music and a movie was made of the process. This film was traced frame by frame onto separate sheets of paper, translated into weasel terms, and synchronized with the music. Then the frames had to be laboriously hand-drawn and colored, prior to being rephotographed. During the process, because of wartime restrictions on equipment, the students constructed much of their own photographic apparatus, and developed two original chemical formulas for the making of special animating paint. Some 700 "weasel" drawings went into the final film.

With this campus background, it is not surprising that many Antiochians are seriously getting interested in the "movie business." Not only is Hollywood going to have some recruits among the photographers, but students are looking forward to careers in the making of documentaries and educational films. Through the co-operative work-study plan, several students already have been gaining some elementary experience in movie-making; and more will probably follow in their footsteps in the years to come.

The AMPAC Board of Antioch College meets to select films from the reviews, and to evaluate student comments on the films that have been run. Right: One of the students at work animating "Weasel" for Antioch's excursion into the realms of Disney.

Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little boy with freckles and a little dog with spots
Are 'way down in the meadow, two disappearing dots.
They're off to seek adventure for a sleepy autumn day,
And they'll be sure to find it in their hither, thither way.
They'll scramble underneath the fence and down the mossy bank
To race across the boisterous brook on a tippy plank.
They'll climb a plump and lazy hill, together in the sun;
The boy will stop to watch a breeze and small clouds having fun;
The pup will cock his head and bark at birds that whisk the sky,
Then off he'll rush to have a chase with some pert butterfly.
Oh, as for fun on sunny days, there's always lots and lots
For little boys with freckles and little dogs with spots.

BARBARA WILSON

Scrapbooks for Children Overseas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the postwar reunification tons of toys will eventually find their way into the empty hands of little children overseas. In this fascinating sharing, American children can have a real and personal part through scrapbooks filled with constructive and entertaining pictures from our many magazines. Nothing could reflect a child's individuality more than a scrapbook made with his own hands, using pictures chosen by him and arranged by him.

A gay and colorful book can be made from six to eight pieces of bright cambric 12 by 18 inches in size, with an attractive oilcloth covering the same size, all stitched down the middle on the sewing machine. The folded book, 12 by nine inches, is a convenient size to handle and also to paste in, since it accommodates larger pictures as well as countless intriguing fillers. It is better not to have too many pages in each book because if the job becomes long and tiresome, the joy of doing it evaporates.

Why not have a "pasting party" some stormy afternoon? There are endless possibilities for the neighborhood children, or even for small organized groups, in this delightful activity.

At a Workers' Summer School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Eighty British and Czechoslovak workers meeting in a "summer school" in the hills of Breconshire, Wales, this summer, under the Workers' Educational Association, kept a five-year-old tryst. They had planned to meet in August, 1938, at the Workers' Academy in Prague. Their last meeting was in August, 1939, in Oslo. Within a few months of the 1939 "school" many of the Czechoslovak workers were seeking refuge in Britain.

* * *

The British students included steel workers, transport and textile workers, engineers and draftsmen, railway clerks, printers and civil defence workers. They met Czech munition workers, soldiers, journalists, editors and members of the Czech National Council.

At formal debates and informally till the small hours of the morning these students discussed such topics as British education, social security, Central European problems.

* * *

The students were unanimous in hoping that closer relations between British and Czechoslovaks which had been established through the Czechs' stay in wartime Britain might continue after the war. They suggested there should be exchange of workers, that workers should be apprenticed for a year in each other's factories, teach in each other's schools, and vacation in each other's homes.

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Through the Editor's Window

Friends of Inky the Porcupine

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you number among your friends Inky the Porcupine you will be glad to meet Salt and Pepper, as jolly a pair of porcupine puppies as one could ask for. This, Sam Campbell's second book in which a porcupine is the leading character, takes you back to the North Woods Sanctuary where you met Inky, and shares with you another summer in the wildwood with friendly forest creatures. To become acquainted with nature under the expert guidance of Mr. Campbell proves again a rare treat.

"Too Much Salt and Pepper," by Sam Campbell (Bobbs-Merrill Co., $2), begins with the return of the Philosopher of the Forest and his wife Giny, by canoe, after six months away on their regular winter nature-lecture trip; and launches you richly into woodland experiences with its first unforgettable episode of Salt and Pepper welcoming the travelers at the shore of the Island. From this initial description of the spontaneous happiness of these little wild creatures at the return of their human friends, on to the end of the volume, you are provided with incident after incident concerned with the forest animals—Bobette the doe who was once an orphaned fawn brought up by hand, Rack and Ruin the Raccoons, Bunny Hunch and Big Boy the bears, Halitosis the skunk, a colony of beavers, and all the rest, including wise old Inky at the salt stump.

Into the book comes a young friend, Carol, a high school girl who visits the Campbells and proves an apt and eager nature pupil. It is through recording the experiences and nature "lessons" shared with Carol that Mr. Campbell works into his book the refreshing philosophy of the forest that distinguishes his approach and made his former book "How's Inky?" something different in books about sanctuary wildlife.

There are some mighty unusual animal stories in here, and the best thing about them is that they are all true, for this is a naturalist's record. As the pages are turned you may be amazed at the unusualness of each unfolding tale, yet here is a whole book of them! The absurd pranks of Salt run like a bright ripple of laughter all through, while in solitary moments at the beaver dam, by the saltlick, in the canoe, you come upon the natural trust and friendliness of wild creatures in experiences that shine with wonder. What would it be like, for example, to have a totally wild beaver so get rid of his fear that he climbs into your lap and lets you pet him? How would you like to have a wild loon accept you to the extent of eating out of your hand and coming of his own accord to sit beside you in front of the fire of an evening? Could you win the trust of a striped skunk and deserve it while he explored your habitat?

Mr. Campbell has had experiences like these, and collects tales of others from his friends. Through the telling, you sense the humility which is essential in the true naturalist, the deep interest in and respect for the individuality of the wild creature, the joy of the wildwood. For the reader who loves nature enough to approach it with teachableness, valuable lessons may be learned. Anyone can find food for thought, for example, in the chapter on learning to listen. Some of the other nature "lessons" are on the naturalness of joy, the importance of right attitude, individual responsibility, being natural, appreciation, industry, and finding the source of faith and strength.

The book is full of fun, for the natural ways of animals are often fun, and it is delightful with gay sketches by Will Forrest. You who loved Inky will particularly like the quiet humor and sound philosophy expressed through the nocturnal visits with the now old porcupine at the salt stump. With Mr. Campbell, one counts Inky extra-special. After all, wasn't he for most of us our very first porcupine friend?

This is a narrative to read aloud with children and grown-up "children." Perhaps at Christmas, when the snow flies, many a family who made Inky's acquaintance through the first book, and many others who have yet to meet Inky, will gather around an open fire with this volume on somebody's knee. There you may for yourselves meet Salt and Pepper and the others, may laugh together over these animal encounters, live in imagination in the North Woods and relish their fragrance, their quiet, their remoteness from wars and national problems. There, too, guided by the Philosopher of the Forest, you may think over those lessons to be learned from man's experiences with the wild creatures when only kindness, nonaggression, and genuine friendliness are felt.

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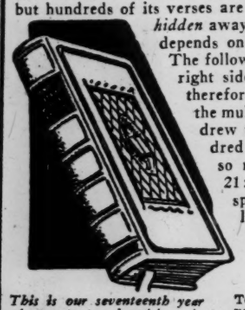

The following well-known verses: "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes . . . Simon Peter went up, and drew the net to land full of great fishes, an hundred and fifty three: and for all there were so many, yet was not the net broken."—John 21:6, 11. How many times have you been inspired by this promise of overabundance following right direction and obedience? Yet the subject word *Supply* does not appear. The verses present it indirectly.

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To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by idea as well as subject word. Thus, in this work you find the above from John and over 11 pages of other helpful verses under the subject of Supply. All verses are gathered, grouped and printed word for word. The System Bible Study is the first book to gather and print exhaustive verses under the headings of Supply and Preserver. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.

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Certain-teed Prod	17	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
Certain-teed pf †	280	125½	123	123	—1
Champ Pap & F 1	1	28¼	28½	28½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	3	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ½
Chi & E Ill A 2e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Chi & No West	26	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
Chi & NW pf .15e	6	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Childs Co	30	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	5	90½	90⅜	90½	+ ⅜
City I&F 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
City Invest (new)†	50	28	28	28	+ ½
City Stores ½	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2¼e	2	46	46	46	+ ⅜
Clev Gr B 13½e	2	43	43	43	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	34½	34	34	— ⅛
Cluett Pea 1¾e	3	37¼	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	30	145	145	145	—1
Colgate-Pim ½aa	5	30⅜	30	30⅜	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	2	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
Col&South 1pf †	20	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
ColB'castA 1.20e	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅜
ColumG&El .20e	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
Colum Pict ½e	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	6	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ½
Comi Solvents .30e	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
Com Ed 1.40	7	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
Com'with&South	12	⅛	⅞	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k	3	86½	87½	87½	— ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	10	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Cons Copper	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	15	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ½
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107⅛	107	107	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Film pf ¾k	26	27¾	26½	27¾	+1¼
Cons Laund .60e	1	11½	11½	11½	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	7	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	57	19	18	18⅝	+1
Cons Vultee 2	14	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	20	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cont Can ¾e	2	39½	39½	39½	
Cont Dia Fib .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Cont Motors .45e	11	8	7⅞	8	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	7	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	40	44½	44	44½	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	20	52	52	52	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	6	59¼	59⅛	59¼	
Cornell-D-E .60e	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Coty Interna †	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛	— ½
Crown Zeller 1	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	60	102½	102½	102½	
Crucible Steel 3g	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf †	650	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug 1e	11	16⅜	16¼	16¼	

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Cuneo P pf 4½ †	70	108	108	108	+ ¾
Curtis Publishing	12	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾4g	47	6	6	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1¾e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	24½	24¼	24½	
Davega Stores .30e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
DavisonChem 1¾e	4	15½	15¼	15½	— ¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	112	112	112	
Deere & Co 2e	9	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	1	30	30	30	— ¼
Del Lack & West	58	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	6	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
DiamMatch pf1½	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Dixie C A 2½ †	40	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Die 1¼e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
Dresser Indust 1e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	34	13½	12⅝	13	+ ¾
du Pont de N 3¾4e	1	155	155	155	
du Pont pf 4½	1	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	2	45	44⅞	45	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1½e	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
El Power & Lt	25	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	87	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅞
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	93⅛	93	93	
El Storage Bat 2	6	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	6	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Erie R R 1	13	11½	11¼	11¼	
Erie R R ct ½e	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ⅜e	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Exchange Buf .35e	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	5	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	5	12¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	2	22	22	22	
Fed MotTruck .40	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
FedDStrs.pf4¼ †	10	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
First Nat Strs2½	2	43	43	43	
FollansbeeStl pf †	20	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	
FranciscoSugar½e	3	16¼	16	16	— ¼
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	114	114	114	
Gair Robert .30g	1	4½	4½	4½	
Gamewell Co 3e	40	45	45	45	
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	14	14	14	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	3	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .60	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	6	6	6	
Gen Cable A	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
Gen Cable pf7k †	20	103	103	103	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	9	38⅞	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 2¼4e	15	61½	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Gen Pub Service	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Gen Real&Ut(new)	18	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
Gen Refract .90e	1	22	22	22	
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	160	93½	93	93	— ½
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	30	111½	111½	111½	— ⅜
Gen T&R pf4½ †	30	104½	103½	103½	—1
Gillette Saf R .80	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .90e	7	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	100	100	100	
Glidden Co .90e	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅜
Gobel Adolf	56	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	60	127¾	127¾	127¾	— ¾
Goodyear T&R 2	3	46⅞	46½	46⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	3	111	111	111	+ ½
Goth Hosiery ½g	7	15½	15⅜	15½	
Graham-Paige Mot	49	6½	6	6	
Granby Con M 30e	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
Gt NorRy pf 1e	3	40⅜	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Grum AircEn 1½e	88	24⅞	24	24¾	+ ¾
Guantan Sugar	3	6	5¾	6	+ ½
Guantan Sug pf †	10	162	162	162	
Gulf M&O pf2½e	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	4	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Hayes Indust ½e	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Hayes Mfg	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	7	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+ ¼
Hecht Co 1.20	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Hollander&Son 1e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Holly Sugar 1	1	18	18	18	
Homestake Min	3	42¼	42¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ¾4e	1	16⅜	16⅜	15⅜	
Houston Oil	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 1¾e	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
Hudson & Man	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Hupp Motor	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	3	16⅜	16¼	15¾	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	30	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
Indust Rayon 2	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	1	19	19	19	
Inland Steel 3e	5	63¼	63	63¼	+ ¾
InspiratCopper ¾4e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Interlakelron .35g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	30	110	110	110	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7†	90	175	174½	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Int Mining	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	12	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
Int Paper	9	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
Int Paper pf 5	5	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	24	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Interst Dept S 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Island Crk Coal 2	2	39½	39½	39½	
Jarivs WB .90e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Jewel Tea 1	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
Johnson&J2dpf4 †	10	108	108	108	— ⅜
Jones & L Stl 2	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Kalam St&F .80	1	20	20	20	
Kennecott C 1¾e	21	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
Keyst S&W .90e	2	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1½a	9	37⅜	36½	37	+ ⅞
Kinney$5pf4½k †	10	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
Kresge (SS) 1	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Kress S H 1.60	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery 2	2	37	37	37	
Laclede Gas †	340	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ¾
Laclede Gas pf	†170	88	86½	87	+1½
Lambert Co .1½	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
LeeRub&Tire 2½e	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
Lehigh C&N ⅓e	16	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	26½	26¼	26¼	
Lehigh Val RR	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Lib-O-Glass ¾4e	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
Lerner Stores 2½	3	50	49¾	50	+ ½
LibbyMcN&L ½e	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Life Savers .2.60e	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ¼
LimaLocomo 1⅓e	3	45⅞	44⅝	45⅞	+ ⅜
LockheedAirc 1½e	10	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Long-BLumb .20k	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Lorillard (P) ¾4e	1	19	19	19	
Louisv & Nash 7e	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	
Mack Trucks 1e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Macy R H 2a	4	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ¾4e	1	16	16	16	
Manati Sugar¼4e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Maracaibo O .05e	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Marine Midl .16e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
MarketStRyprpf †	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Marshall Field .80	8	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
Martin GL 1½e	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
Martin-Parry .30e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
Masonite Corp 1	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Mathieson Alk¾4e	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
May Dept Strs 3	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Maytag Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
McCrory Stores 1	1	19½	19½	19½	
McGraw Elec 1	1	30	30	30	+ ⅜
McGraw Hill .80	2	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
McKess&Rob 1.40	4	28	28	28	+ ¼
Mead Corp .45e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Melville Shoe 2	3	37	37	37	
Mengel Co ¾4g	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
Miami Copper ½e	3	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Mid ContPet1.40e	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Midland Stl P 2	5	35	35	35	
Minn-H pfD 4 †	70	108	108	108	
Minn-Moline	2	8	7⅞	8	
Minn StP&SSM A	22	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+ ½
Minn StP&SSM B	16	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	54.7	Prv. day	54.5
Month ago	54.5	Year ago	50.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Mo-Kan Texas pf	2	12	12	12	— ¼
Montgom Ward 2	8	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¼
Morris & Essex †	4160	28¼	26¾	28½	+2
Motor Wheel .90e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Mueller Brass 1.60	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅜
MullinsMfgB½e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Mullins Mfgpf7 †	50	98½	98¼	98½	+ ¼
Murray Corp ¼e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Nabco Liquid	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Nash-Kelvin ⅜e	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Nat Acme 1½e	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Nat Aviation ¼4e	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	12	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Nat Can	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Nat Cash Reg 1a	4	33½	33	33½	+ ¾
Nat Container	3	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
Nat CylinderG .80	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
NatDairyProd1.20	11	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
Nat Dept St ½aa	3	18	18	18	
Nat Distillers 2	7	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼g	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	40	101⅞	101	101⅞	+ ⅞
Nat Lead ½	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Oil Prod ¾4e	1	33	34	33	+ ⅜
Nat Power & Lt	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Nat Steel 3	2	65¾

T. W. A. Net Up Sharply In Third Quarter

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., reported net earnings of $1,420,553 for the third quarter of 1944, or $1.46 a share, after provision for federal income taxes.

Comparable earnings for the 1943 period amounted to $872,927, or 90 cents a share.

The company's total operating revenues for the three months ended Sept. 30 aggregated $7,783,-89, or $1.22 per revenue plane mile flown, an increase of 49 per cent over operating revenues of $5,208,674 for the same period last year, the report said. Operating expenses for the 1944 third quarter were listed as $272,381, equivalent to 82 cents per revenue plane mile flown, compared with 90 cents per plane mile in the 1943 period.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. reported today for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $3,274,471, equal to 30 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $3,446,035, or 32 cents a share, in the first nine months of 1943.

Mengel Co., hardwood manufacturers, reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $622,176, equal to $1.20 a common share, against $438,409, or 76 cents a share, in the 1943 period.

Hamilton Watch Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $511,049, equal to 94 cents a common share, against $367,962, or 57 cents a share, in the 1943 period.

Lambert Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, reports for nine months to Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $1,694,736, equal to $2.27 a share, compared with $1,715,159, or $2.29, in the 1943 months.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $3,004,570, equal to $1.56 a share, compared with $1,992,585, or $1.03 a share, in the like period in 1943.

National Acme Co. reports for the September quarter net profit of $354,650, equal to 71 cents a share, compared with $521,793, or $1.04 a share, in the 1943 quarter.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., reports for the September quarter net profit of $449,906, equal to 90 cents a common share, against $425,602, or 84 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1943.

Republic Steel Corp. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $6,470,792, equal to 88 cents a common share, against $8,456,601, or $1.23 a share in the first nine months of 1943.

Standard Oil Co. of California reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $28,736,025, equal to $2.21 a share, compared with $26,019,625, or $2 a share, in the 1943 period.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. reports consolidated net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $12,485,953 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.69 a capital share, compared with $8,923,304 or $1.13 a capital share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, utilities concern, reports consolidated net earnings for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $3,246,-497, equal after prior preferred dividend requirements to $5.71 on its 6 per cent preferred stock. For the preceding 12 months net of $2,803,270 was equal, after prior preferred requirements, to $4.53 on the 6 per cent stock.

Union Bag & Paper Corp. reports net income in the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $456,193, equal to 36 cents a share, compared with $406,464 or 32 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1943. Net for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,251,547, equal to 98 cents a share, compared with $670,753 or 53 cents a share in the first nine months last year.

Simonds Saw & Steel Co. reports consolidated net income for the first nine months of the year of $1,096,097 or $2.20 a common share, compared with $1,228,435 or $2.47 a common share in the corresponding 1943 period.

American Metal Co., Ltd., reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $539,406 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 36 cents a common share, against $441,822 or 28 cents a common share in the comparable 1943 period.

United States Playing Card Co. reports net profit of $831,657 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, or $2.16 a share, compared with $939,942, or $2.44 a share, for the same period of 1943.

Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company reported net income of $1,835,580 for the first nine months of 1944, after all charges and income and excess profits taxes, compared with $1,430,196 for the like period of 1943.

Heads Crosley Sales

James H. Rasmussen

Appointed general sales manager of the manufacturing division of the Crosley Corporation. Mr. Rasmussen has been with the company since 1941, serving as commercial manager of the division prior to his promotion to the new post.

Lumber Conservation Vital As Use Still Outstrips Production

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The lumber industry has assumed a bigger role of late in the eyes of the public than formerly, one more in accord with its importance and the vital part it is playing in the war effort. What has helped to drive home its significance in everyday living are the restrictions in the use of wood or lumber which have been made evident to nearly every citizen, the shortages of tissue and writing paper of most descriptions, the campaign for the collection of every sort of scrap paper, evidenced by the huge wire crates for waste paper on street corners, the plea by stores that purchasers take home articles unwrapped, and the diminution in the size of magazines and newspapers, to say nothing of the decline in quality of the paper used.

For almost four years, consumption of lumber has exceeded production. This has cut the lumber inventories which in 1941 stood at 18 billion board feet to a critical point, and the situation cannot be remedied so long as the expanded military demands continue. These demands rose from 59 per cent of total consumption in 1942 to 77 per cent last year, with a still higher proportion going for war this year, due of course to new fighting fronts and to more extended supply lines.

Drawing Down Inventories

Of the total consumption in 1943 of 35.5 billion board feet, 27.2 billion were used in boxing, crating and dunnage for the benefit of the armed forces, leaving 8.3 billion for civilian use. Despite the fact that the industry used every endeavor to boost production, some 3.2 billion board feet more were used than produced, thus drawing down inventories by that amount. Supplies on hand in 1944 have continued to shrink, since the demand for shipping lumber is unabated.

The building industry has suffered the greatest decline in this effort to supply the military. The War Production Board, in trying to shrink demand to the amounts actually available, has had to strengthen its controls since the allocation orders in early 1942. Production difficulties continued to increase as the armed services expanded their take of eligible manpower, while at the same time equipment shortages took toll of output.

By every device possible, the lumber companies have managed in 1944 to keep production within striking distance of last year's figures. Unable as many industries are to substitute women for departed manpower, they have been able to boost lumber output per employee to a figure higher than in any recent year by increased mechanization, longer working hours, and by selling more green lumber which requires less handling. With all this effort, the supply for the third quarter of 1944 is put at 9,217,000,000 board feet, while estimated needs for that period, according to WPB officials, total 10,570,000,000 board feet.

What About Building Needs?

Building undoubtedly cuts the biggest figure when the lumber situation is to the fore. When the war stops, will there be enough lumber to meet the demand for the 350,000 to 400,000 homes waiting to be built the first year? With inventories down to rock-bottom except in certain categories, how long will it take to replenish them to normal levels? Will controls be relaxed before the war ends so that a start can be made in making kiln-dry lumber available at once for home builders, for farm use, for repairs?

Leaders in the industry say there is absolutely no shortage of timber. The drain on reserves in 1944 has not been so great as in the boom years of the middle 20's when 700,000 homes were built in a single year. According to George T. Gerlinger, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, U. S. mills should be producing 100,000,000 feet a day after the war is over and that this output will be gradually offset by new timber growth. It is expected to take three months to replenish stock piles and a year to restore them. It seems unlikely therefore that dry or seasoned lumber will be in adequate supply for a period after the war ends.

There will, however, be substantial amounts of one-inch, kiln-dry lumber suitable for housing ready for purchase, since there is no reconversion problem. Only a few days are needed to kiln-dry one-inch lumber, with two-inch lumber requiring a few more, and there should be very little delay in supplying most consumers, since the industry can turn out seasoned wood by tens of millions of board feet per day. Other lumber can be put into storage for open-air seasoning.

New Uses for Lumber

Mr. Gerlinger states that war has hastened research in finding new uses for lumber and improvements in fabrication. Wood in increasing degree is being substituted for steel, and put in use with metals and glue. One laboratory tells of research which has brought about: Faster seasoning, checkless drying which produces a product that can be resawn without cupping, pitch removal, system for impregnation with preservatives, salvage of many pounds of valuable wood extractives during season, etc. All these developments mean improved building material and eventually greater use of lumber.

To meet growing demand for new houses, which is estimated to rise for several years after the war toward, say, 900,000 a year, will necessitate concerted efforts in forest restoration and in a program to eliminate destructive cutting practices. Officials of the United States Forest Service have declared that most of the cutting on private forest lands is done without due regard for future production and that one third of the private area of the country is without organized fire protection. Progress is being made, however, in educating the public, though leaders in the industry have opposed legislation to give the Government the power to regulate private timber-cutting.

Sees Conservation Gaining

Mr. Gerlinger puts a somewhat different face on the situation. He feels that management is increasingly aware of the industry's needs and responsibilities, and that more and more it is planning for next year's forest crop as soundly as the wheat farmer plans for the next harvest. He declares that forest industries are evolving into stability and permanance by steadily reducing waste, by logging methods that assure sources of seed for tomorrow's trees, by planting seedlings and by more effective fire protection.

One other method of aiding the program of conservation is that of salvage. The salvage goal in 1944 is 8,000,000 tons of waste paper, which is about 66 per cent of the available recoverable supply and compares with 45 per cent in 1943, 42 per cent in 1942, and 38 per cent in 1941. This higher 1944 goal is more difficult of achievement because so much larger a proportion of paper and containers leaves the country for the armed services and by way of Lend Lease, most of which is not recoverable.

Thus, civilians can have a share in meeting this vital problem by doing their bit conscientiously in waste paper collection. It would be a desirable end-result, if the habit of saving waste paper could be continued into the postwar years, in view of the fact that the nation normally uses 13 billion cubic feet of lumber annually while it is growing only 11 billion cubic feet. This deficit is therefore the problem of the user as well as of the forest operators. There must be conservation at the producing as well as the consuming end.

Says Western Roads Are Not Negotiating Trust Suit Settlement

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Charles E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, yesterday announced that the western railways "are not negotiating a settlement of the anti-trust suit filed against them by the Department of Justice at Lincoln, Neb."

Mr. Johnston issued a statement commenting on a conference in Washington between Robert R. Young, chairman of the board of the Allegheny Corporation, and Attorney General Francis Biddle.

He said the western railways are not negotiating "nor have they been asked to discuss the matter with the Department of Justice at any time."

"It would appear that we are being treated to another one of those spectacles for which the Attorney General is fast becoming famous," Mr. Johnston's statement said.

"Mr. Biddle files suit against the western railroads and then enters into amazingly irregular negotiations with the head of an eastern financial corporation, . . . who was not named a defendant, who admitted he was not speaking for the railroads, and who insisted he was not passing judgment on the merits of the suit."

Mr. Young, whose corporation is a majority stockholder in the Missouri Pacific, a defendant in the suit, said after the conference that settlement of the suit was "one of the major objectives I have."

The Justice Department released a statement saying that Mr. Young believes that "the public interest and development of competitive enterprise in this country could be served by a modification of certain practices within the railroad industry."

"I heartily concur in these generalities, even while resenting their implications," said Mr. Johnston, himself a defendant in the suit.

Va. Utility to Sell Transit Properties

NEW YORK (AP) — Transportation properties of the Virginia Electric & Power Co. in Richmond and Norfolk will be put up for sale to the highest bidder, directors of the company voted at a meeting here.

Embracing streetcar and bus systems, the properties have a book value of approximately $15,-400,000. They were ordered sold two years ago by the Securities and Exchange Commission to comply with integration provisions of the Utility Holding Company Act.

Formal invitation for bids will be issued by the company about Nov. 1, and the bids will be received up to Dec. 1 at the company's office in Richmond.

Supplies of 'Gas,' Heavy Fuel Oil Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Supplies of gasoline and heavy fuel oils decreased in the week ended Oct. 21 while stocks of light fuel oils increased, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gasoline stores declined 500,000 barrels to 78,366,000, compared with 78,866,000 last week and 68,428,000 in the same period of 1943.

Supplies of light fuel oil rose 1,025,000 barrels to 48,360,000 while stocks of heavy fuel oil decreased 421,000 to 63,944,000.

Cranberry Ceilings Raised

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Ceilings for fresh cranberries were increased an average of $1 a barrel over the nation by the Office of Price Administration, effective today for the rest of the 1944 season. The change means an increase of about one cent a pound to the consumer.

Folger, I. B. A. President, Purchases N. Y. S. E. Seat

NEW YORK (AP)—Purchase of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange by John Clifford Folger, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, has been announced.

Mr. Folger is president of the investment house of Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc., Washington, which is being reformed as Folger, Nolan & Co., a partnership between Mr. Folger and James Parker Nolan.

Mr. Folger is chairman of the Piedmont Mortgage Co., treasurer and a director of Mayflower Hotel Corp., president of Cumberland Trust Co. and a director in other concerns.

Match Firm Denies Charge Of Monopoly

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Diamond Match Co. and two of its top officers have denied a Government allegation that they and other American and foreign companies conspired to suppress competition in the match business.

William A. Fairburn, president of Diamond Match, and Howard H. Holman, vice-president, were among defendants in a civil action by the Department of Justice and filed their answers yesterday in Federal District Court. They asked dismissal of the Government's complaint.

Diamond Match, largest manufacturer in this country, admitted acquiring other match companies but denied any violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The Government had alleged Diamond, five other American concerns including some in which Diamond has a minority stock interest, two British companies, a Canadian company and a Swedish company made up a cartel controlling use, production, and distribution of matches.

Diamond and its officers denied:

That the company eliminated competition.

That the world had been divided into noncompetitive selling areas.

That the company suppressed invention and improvements by acquiring patents to a so-called "everlasting match" said to be usable up to 140 times.

That Diamond controlled patents, raw materials, machinery or processing formulae.

That Diamond acquired competitive producers and distributors and, in some instances, scrapped American factories.

That Diamond curtailed imports from Sweden, Russia, and Japan, and eliminated imports from Canada and Britain.

That the company agreed with I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany to halt production of chlorate of potash, a match chemical.

Defendants in addition to Diamond were the Ohio, Lion, and Universal Match companies, and the Berst-Forster-Dixfield Co., all of this country; Bryant & May, Ltd., and the British Match Co., of England; Eddy Match Co., Ltd., of Canada, and the Swedish Match Co., of Sweden.

Single No. Atlantic Air Carrier Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — John C. Leslie, manager of the Atlantic division of Pan American Airways, told a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on route applications over the North Atlantic that this country's share of the business should be given to a single carrier in order to insure low fares through efficient operation.

"It is our belief," Mr. Leslie testified, "that the low rates necessary to make this service as useful to the public as it should be can be attained only by the use of large aircraft capable of carrying heavy loads over long distances at low operating costs and through the operation of a sufficient number of aircraft by a single operator to give efficient utilization."

He estimated that this country could expect no more than 55 per cent of the total air traffic across the Atlantic, with total travel in a normal postwar year running about 233,000 round trips. As for competition for a single American Flag carrier, he said that at least eight foreign air lines would be fighting for the same business.

Pan American is now the only fully certified United States air line over the Atlantic, but American Export Airlines has a temporary certificate.

Rail Director

Wide World

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman

Elected to the board of directors of the Southern Railway, succeeding the late John Stewart Bryan, Richmond, Va., publisher. Dr. Freeman is editor of the Richmond News Leader and the author of a number of books on history and biography.

Rail Earnings Drop Sharply In 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $28,540,897, equal to $4.42 a share, compared with $47,659,941, or $7.39 a share, in the like nine months of 1943.

Western Maryland Railroad reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $2,871,794, equal to $16.18 a share on the first preferred stock, compared with $3,787,452, or $21.35 a preferred share, in the like period of 1943.

Southern Railway Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $15,774,144, equal to $10.42 a share on the common stock, compared with $18,036,337, or $12.16 a share, in the first nine months of 1943.

The Northern Pacific Railway reported net railway operating income for September of $2,293,-716, a decline of $1,166,324 from September, 1943.

The report also showed that for the first time since November, 1938, the road's operating revenues failed to show an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. September operating revenues totaled $13,-731,656, a drop of $269,073 from September last year.

The Great Northern reported net railway operating income for September of $4,122,322 compared with $3,249,828 the corresponding month a year ago.

The New Haven Railroad reported a net income of $757,164 for the month of September, a decrease of $1,130,754 as compared with a corresponding period in 1943. Gross revenues for the month were $14,693,043—a decrease of $417,976 under September, 1943. Freight revenue dropped $594,771, while passenger revenue gained $244,306. Operating expenses amounted to $10,276,420, including some $355,000 for repairs due to the hurricane.

For the nine months ending Sept. 30, the net income is $11,-276,379, a decrease of $8,059,987, as compared with a similar period last year.

U. S. Leadership Is Urged In World Economic Program

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The United States, as the "greatest political and economic power on earth, must assume the leadership in developing a workable program of international economic co-operation," Ansel F. Luxford, assistant general counsel of the United States Treasury, said.

In a discussion of the monetary agreements reached at Bretton Woods last July, Mr. Luxford told the New York Board of Trade yesterday that "what we need if we are to re-establish international trade on a sound basis after the war is a set of standards to which all of the United Nations can undertake to adhere without endangering their domestic economic welfare." Mr. Luxford was one of the advisors to the United States delegation at Bretton Woods where proposals for an international stabilization fund and world reconstruction bank were adopted.

He said the principal objective of the fund was to "establish rules of fair conduct for international transactions, and to eliminate discriminatory and restrictive currency practices which limit the making of payments between importers and exporters in different countries."

The world bank, he said, would "encourage private investors to provide funds for sound and productive international investment that would contribute to the reconstruction and development of the world's resources and to the expansion of world trade."

The bank proposal recognizes, he continued, that the United States will have to provide much of the capital, but "in turn all countries agree to share with us any losses through default," with the net result that "although we get the benefits of sound investments and increased employment from making the loans, we only have to bear approximately one third of any losses."

Asserting that the attainment of any economic success in the postwar world depends on the United States, Mr. Luxford said:

"America cannot afford economic isolationism. We in this country have got to do our part in getting these war-torn countries back on their economic feet. We must show these countries, and show them soon, that just as the United States is ready to do her part now in establishing international machinery for preserving world security, so is the United States ready now to join with them in international economic co-operation."

United States' participation in both the fund and the bank must have Congress' approval. The proposals probably will be up for debate when the new Congress meets in January.

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
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REPEAL Capital Gains Tax?
THE current issue of our Investors Almanac points out that Congress could do much to encourage largest possible output of goods and services after the war, *at small expense to the Treasury*, by repealing the tax on capital gains.
The Almanac also reviews the outlook for the security markets, with particular consideration given to the risk of a fairly severe intermediate readjustment during the reconversion period which will begin after the end of the war in Europe.
We shall be glad to forward copies of this booklet, without cost, to investors.
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Constant Vigilance Needed To Protect Property
Changing conditions confront property ownership today, and increase the difficulties, always present, of protecting it against avoidable loss.
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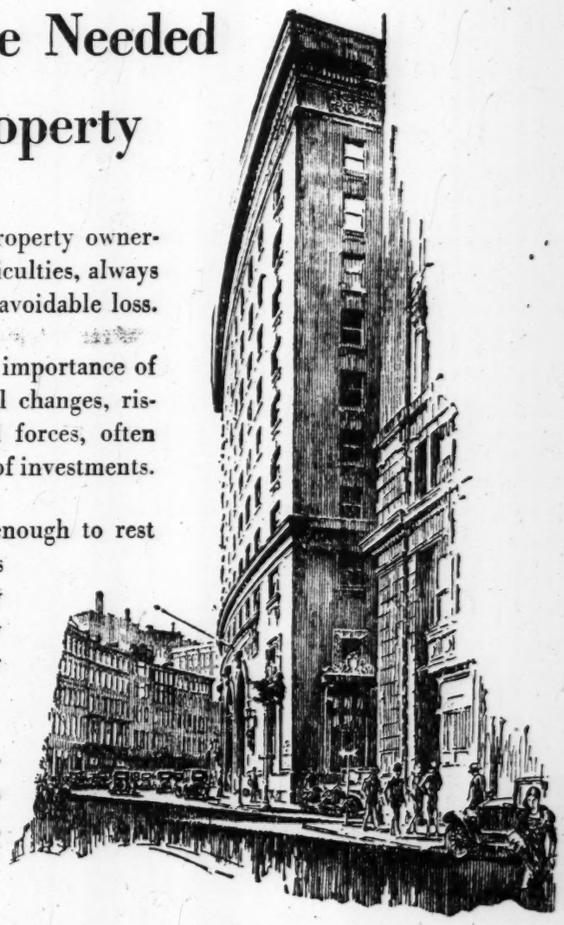
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Enrollments Rise 5 to 22 P. C., Big Ten College Survey Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—After hitting rock bottom, college and university enrollments in at least 14 Midwest institutions have increased from five to 22 per cent this year, it is learned here. Included in the 14 are the Big Ten.

While the bigger enrollment is largely among women students, some of the increase is due to returned war veterans entering school under the "G. I. Bill." Part is due to a decelerating of the draft; part to better-filled family pocketbooks. And part, says one authority, is due to the fact that "when a thing goes down as far as it can, it just naturally has to start rising."

Last year, says this authority, enrollment in colleges of higher learning throughout the nation hit a low of 750,000. That was a descent from a peak of 1,500,000. Now it's rising. And the rise is expected to continue until long after the war.

Chicago Plan

"We'll have our hands full for the next 10 years," Northwestern University states. And University of Chicago echoes it.

Chicago "U" finds its biggest enrollment increase in its College. In 1942, under the leadership of Robert M. Hutchins, President, the University started a plan whereby high school students in their junior year could enter the College, provided they passed the prescribed entrance tests. They can complete their liberal education in three or four years, and earn a bachelor's degree by the age of 18 or 19.

Many are on the way to doing just this. There was a gain of 575 in the College enrollment this fall. In departments outside the College, the gain was 222.

The divisions showing an increase included the schools of business and law, library, and social service, the University of Chicago says. Its theological schools and the Division of Physical Sciences at present show a decrease of 8 and 2.5 per cent, respectively.

Northwestern University reports an increased interest in the social sciences. It hopes, says Northwestern, this means that people are realizing they need to know more about world affairs—that people are more interested in international relations.

Northwestern has had to turn some students away from its Evanston campus this fall, because there have not been enough facilities to take care of them. Its women's dormitories were filled, or spoken for, as early as last July. There's no vacant space now. One of the first things to do after the war, Northwestern says, is to build more dormitories.

Its enrollment increase is chiefly among women. Apparently with Johnny away to war, sister is being sent to college in increasing numbers. An important reason, too, is that family incomes are bigger. More parents can afford to send their young folks to college.

Evening Enrollments

Among the more than 6,000 students at Northwestern are some 1,050 Navy V-12 students taking regular academic courses.

The over-all evening enrollment on the downtown Chicago campus — where people go to school after working in business or industry all day—has increased 27 per cent. Among these students are a large number of recent high school graduates, mostly girls. They have taken business jobs, because of the wartime scarcity of workers—or the need, perhaps, of helping at home with big brother away in the service—and are going to school at night so as to get at least a start in postponed college careers.

As for the years after the war, one authority at University of Chicago expects college enrollments to reach 2,000,000 then. The reasons are many, and involved, he says. And experiences of the colleges after World War I seem to bear him out.

Portland, Ore., Housing Need Seen Scaling 'Critical' Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Housing in this city of shipbuilding and other booming war industry is becoming an increasingly serious problem despite the belief in some quarters that "the drift back home" on the part of many who deserted high-paying war jobs for "security" work had left large vacancy gaps in apartments, and war housing.

Arthur E. Victor, Manager of the Portland War Housing Center, emphasized the housing shortage when he said:

"The number of people being served at the War Housing Center is now reaching the highest level of any time during the operation of this activity." He said that rapid increases in demand for housing new workers in the Portland-Vancouver area have thrown a heavier load upon the Housing Center.

In September, a total of 1,500 applications was received at the Housing Center, and Mr. Victor said the number of appeals was reaching its peak since the opening of the Housing Center in December, 1942. Public temporary housing is filling "rapidly." Private housing has reached the saturation point with respect to incoming workers. Mr. Victor said the condition in Portland now might be described as an "emergency."

There are thousands of war jobs yet to be filled by incoming workers, and discharged military personnel is growing, Mr. Victor stated, adding that the co-operation of every resident of the city was needed to house the "in-migrants."

From the viewpoint of the incoming war worker, now being "recruited" all over the United States by Kaiser representatives to meet employment needs in the three major shipyards in this area, the fountain of housing knowledge is the "reception" staff of Kaiser men who meet them as they leave the trains and supervise their job hunting and their placement in some sort of shelter.

One veteran Kaiser man, a former Brooklynite who has taken the new workers' problems to heart, is Frank Hardy, who has wrought "miracles" in finding rooms and apartments.

Mr. Hardy emphatically denied that housing in the Portland area was "loosening up," especially in the Federal housing areas, such as sprawling Vanport, with its 35,000 population, in Guilds Lake housing project, and in other projects.

"There are some vacancies just now," Mr. Hardy said. "Probably about 35 in Vanport and smaller numbers in some of the other projects. Unfortunately, we can't use the majority of them because we just don't have furnishings for them, and many of these people who come here don't have very much furniture. We can't let them sleep on bare floors."

Other Kaiser officials explained that some of the furniture that had originally been in the apartments had been treated so roughly by some tenants that it was useless for the next tenants. With one and sometimes several workers coming in daily from each recruiting point in dozens of areas, the reception staff has a major problem in finding for each worker, and often his family, a place in which to live. Some of the men feel the drama of their position and, like Mr. Hardy, many take it seriously. What they experience in their rounds of commercial "house hunting" is a story in itself.

Moscow Hails Balkan Accord

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Moscow Radio asserted early today that the recent conferences of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin "considerably shortened the war" and brought a complete understanding on problems of southeast Europe.

"The discussions definitely show the desire of the Allied powers to solve all the complete postwar problems while the war is still on," Moscow said in a broadcast.

"It has become clear that the anti-Hitlerite coalition rests on a mighty foundation and after having successfully withstood the bitter experience of war it will be able to ensure a lasting peace."

Moscow said that "considerable success was reached in the solution of the Polish question" and that "problems connected with events in southeast Europe were discussed and successfully solved."

"A full understanding was reached on the question of armistice terms with Bulgaria and on a common policy in Yugoslavia," the radiocast added. "The conference did not deal only with the main goal of the Allied powers—the complete crushing and destruction of Hitlerite Germany—but also with the building of a strong and lasting peace after the war."

Cuba's Agriculture Gains Under War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The war has focused attention on Cuba's agricultural areas and its vital mineral resources, according to a report by the United Fruit Company.

Cuba's resources of manganese, chromium and iron are only part of its contribution to United States industry, the report adds. Included also is lignum vitae, a tropical wood known for its unusual strength and tenacity, which makes it ideal for bearing and brushing blocks lining the stern tubes of steamship propeller shafts.

Other Middle American timber, like mahogany, is being used for hulls of subchasers, and balsa is finding much use in the construction of aircraft.

Seed flying between the United States and Middle America is a recent outgrowth of the war, the report says, disclosing that varieties of corn seed from America's Midwest is now being flown down to the American tropics.

Back the Attack with MORE War Bonds

Alabama

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SAVAGE'S BAKERY Unusual Variety of BREADS and PASTRIES Plaza Stores 226 Highland Avenue PHONE 7-9180

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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Capitol CLOTHING STORE More Than 66 Years at the Same Location "ON THE SQUARE"

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Daytona Sheet Metal Works ROOFING—HEATING Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces Petro-NoKol Oil Burners 116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY 120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

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PRINTING H. P. TUTTLE 30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN "The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel" Authorized Dealer JOSEPH NEEDHAM PLUMBING AND HEATING 941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry CASH AND CARRY PRICES Downtown Office 23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

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SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc. Insurance for Everything 404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

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Economy Exterminators Truly Nolen Miami: Tel. 2-2555 Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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Tampa's Leading Store for Men FRANKLIN AT ZACK

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO. Milk—Cream—Ice Cream West Palm Beach

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Weinstock's INC. ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

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Union S. Africa

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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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D	A	P	H	N	I	S
A	R	E	A	▨	▨	C
T	I	L	E	S	▨	U
E	E	L	▨	P	O	L
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N	▨	▨	A	N	N	A
K	I	R	S	T	E	N

28

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

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Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

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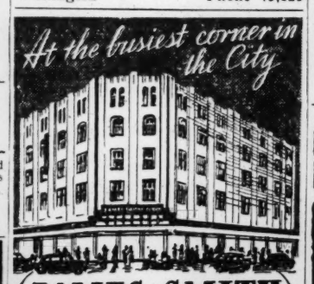

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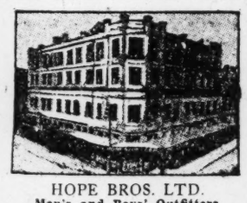

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Tem

"I always expect to find the other man gone—and, by golly, he is"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

One Landlord's Surprise

Geneva, N. Y.

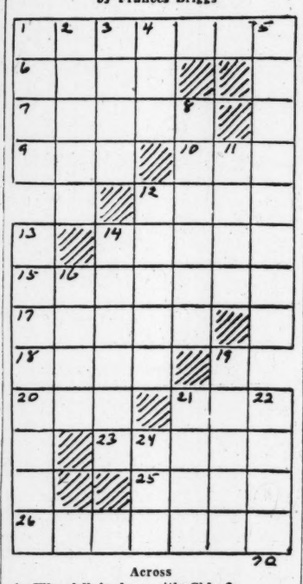
Because the housing situation has become a very real problem, owing to the dearth of adequate rentals, plus the indifference and intolerance of many property owners ensuing from just this scarcity, all hail to the landlord who appreciates a good tenant and treats him accordingly!

A mother and her three fatherless teen-age children were occupants of a very unpretentious apartment in a congested area. Although the mother worked out by the day, she had her ideas and ideals about homemaking. And evenings would find her busy about the little home in an effort to bring up her children in an atmosphere of cleanliness and neatness. Realizing that she paid a very modest rent, she called upon the landlord only when she was unsuccessful in making a repair herself. Her oldest boy, of high-school age, liked to wield a paint brush, and together they gave the bathroom walls a fresh coat of apple green. The kitchen came next, even to the kitchen floor, which they renewed with deck paint, completely covering the old worn linoleum that had grown bare of any pattern at all. Little by little, they freshened the whole apartment until it shone like a polished apple.

When the landlord received word that this family was vacating his premises, because of a decision to return to the farm, he made an evening appointment to visit them. The purpose of his call was to determine how much repair and redecoration would be necessary to renovate his property before admitting a new tenant. In fact, he grumbled a bit, as he thought of the difficulties involved in engaging men to do the necessary work. Imagine his surprise and joy, then, when he found the little apartment spotlessly clean, attractively decorated, and in perfect condition! To this hard-working mother, he expressed his gratitude not only in words, but by a check to the exact amount of three months' rent! Handing it to her, he explained, "I wouldn't feel right unless you took this money. It would cost me quite a sum to put this apartment to rights, and you've done it for me. Now we're square!"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who fell in love with Chloe?
6—What do you call the superficial contents of any figure?
7—What are small flat slabs of ceramic material used for veneering of walls, floors, etc.?
9—An elver grows to be what?
10—Prefix in Cornish names.
12—Something described as "saponaceous" would resemble what?
14—Play or diversion.
15—Who wrote "Waiters Under the Earth" and "Wild Geese"?
17—What farm buildings house produce, implements, or livestock?
18—What Roman poet was educated for the law?
20—Conducted.
21—Lower petal of an orchid is called what?
23—What was first name of Verhaeren, Belgian poet?
25—Who is Commandant's daughter in opera "Don Giovanni"?
26—What is first name of Miss Flagstad, Norwegian operatic soprano?

Down

1—What tree is said to fruit only in rainless summers?
2—Who is a guardian sylph in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"?
3—Roll of parchment is what?
4—How does Burns write "have" in certain poems?
5—Bertel Thorwaldsen was noted as what?
8—What are instruments for sipping or stirring liquids?
11—What silver implements were used on Cleopatra's barge?
12—If you were in Venezuela, would you roast, plant, or spend a fuerte?
13—What is the bird of Bryant's "Robert of Lincoln"?
14—A long step is what?
16—Rescue.
19—Who wrote "The House at Pooh Corner"?
21—Scraped linen is what?
22—What is a song of joy called?
24—Master of Applied Science (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

H'Impudent

London cockney salesman: "I don't like Americans!"

Friend: "Have you known many?"

London cockney salesman: "Only one. 'E stopped at Ludgate 'ill and said: 'Say, strainger, is that St. Poul's?' So I says, 'Yuss,' and 'e says, 'Do you know what we would do with it if we 'ad it in America?' I says, 'No!' an' 'e says, 'We'd wash it.' It could do with a washin', but fancy the h'impudence of the man suggestin' that they could 'ave our St. Paul's in in America!'"—Wall Street Journal.

Poor Father!

The head of the house was reading a newspaper article very carefully. When he had come to the end he remarked to his wife: "Do you know, dear, I think there's something in what this article says—that the cleverness of the father often proves a stumbling-block to the son."

His wife heaved a sigh of relief. "Well, thank goodness," she said, "our Bobby won't have anything to fall over!"—Exchange.

Wide World

Other Servicemen Stare

But that doesn't faze this young Cuban sailor, Recardo Mecaudus, who is convalescing in Sydney, Australia. Recardo, who says he can take any ribbing, learned knitting from an Australian nurse while recovering from his wounds in the hospital. Tired of movies every day, he knits sweaters and socks for himself and friends.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Ewing Galloway

A future "Coolidge," "Roosevelt," yes, maybe a "Dewey," envisions a goal for himself—it's the American way! Can you supply a title for this interesting subject? If you can, limit it to ten words or less. The ten best titles, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page Nov. 11. A penny postcard will serve the purpose—address it to the Daily Features Editor.

Pigeons, First Airmail Pilots

Pigeons carried messages in ancient times, beginning to all historical intents in the days of Cyrus, the Persian king. But it is not generally known that they pioneered the world's first regular airmail schedules.

It began in November, 1897, when the Great Barrier Pigeongram Service established a regular airmail route between Auckland, New Zealand, and Great Barrier Island, 65 miles to the northwest across a tempestuous strait. A year later the New Zealand government authorized the issuance of special postage stamps for use on this pigeon mail.

In September, 1899, the service was extended to Marotiri and Hen and Chicken islands. A rival service, known as the Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency, began operations in the latter year. Both companies continued to carry mail by pigeon post over these routes until the opening of the New Zealand cable in 1908.

Letters flown on this pioneer air service were written on sheets of tissue-thin paper. They were folded in such a manner that they could be sealed with the postage stamp itself. A few of these letters still exist, most of them treasured by stamp and cover collectors as mementoes of the first scheduled airmail operation.

NEWS ITEM— PORTRAIT OF A VOTER TRYING TO MAKE UP HIS MIND.

DEWEY STATES FEAR OF PEACE DOGS NEW DEAL
VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT
THE NEW DEAL IS TIRED
HILLMAN SAYS DEWEY USES 'DOUBLE TA'
DEWEY IS TOO YOUTHFUL AND INEXPERIENCED
COMMUNISM
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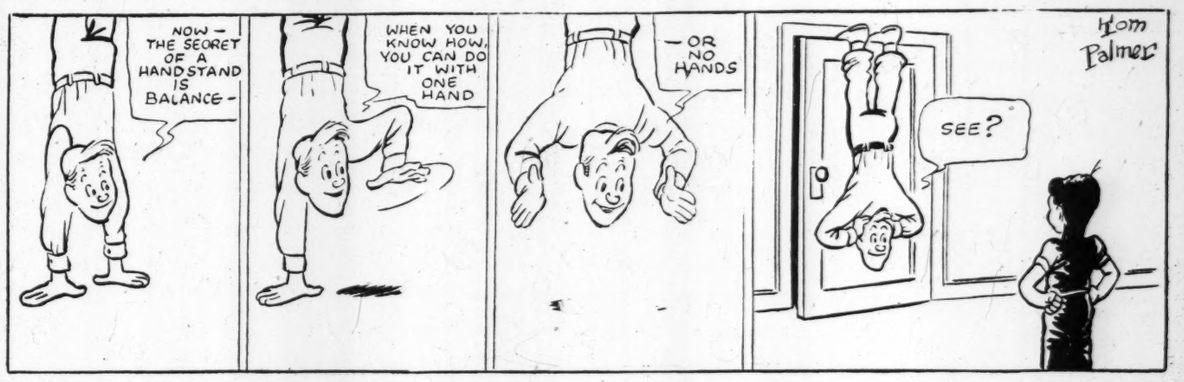
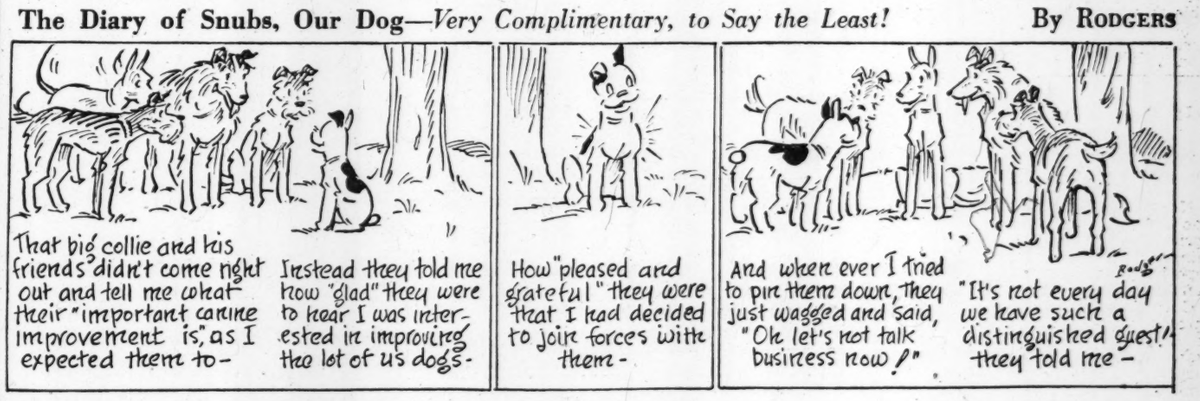
GOP'S FOREIGN POLICY
IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE
DEWEY BARS ISOLATIONISM AND BACKS WORLD LEAGUE
LET'S NOT CHANGE HORSES IN MIDSTREAM
C. Evan Zelm

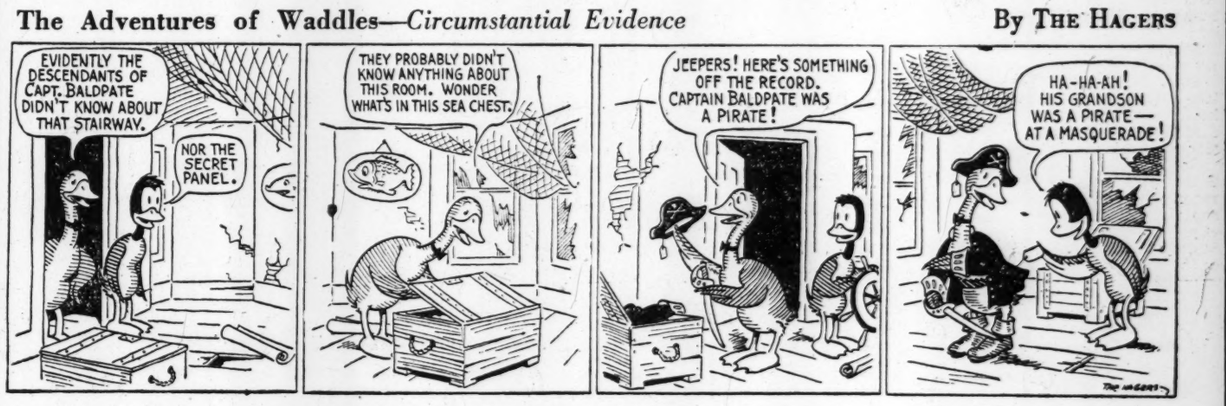
The Taffles—*"Feet" of Magic* By PALMER



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Very Complimentary, to Say the Least!* By RODGERS


That big collie and his friends didn't come right out and tell me what their "important canine improvement is," as I expected them to-
Instead they told me how "glad" they were to hear I was interested in improving the lot of us dogs-
How "pleased and grateful" they were that I had decided to join forces with them-
And when ever I tried to pin them down, they just wagged and said, "Oh let's not talk business now!"
"It's not every day we have such a distinguished guest!" they told me-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Circumstantial Evidence* By THE HAGERS


EVIDENTLY THE DESCENDANTS OF CAPT. BALDPATE DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THAT STAIRWAY.
NOR THE SECRET PANEL.
THEY PROBABLY DIDN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THIS ROOM. WONDER WHAT'S IN THIS SEA CHEST.
JEEPERS! HERE'S SOMETHING OFF THE RECORD. CAPTAIN BALDPATE WAS A PIRATE!
HA-HA-AH! HIS GRANDSON WAS A PIRATE— AT A MASQUERADE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

It's Your Congress

When Governor Dewey said at Minneapolis "the people of this country are interested in what the next Congress will do" he was putting it mildly. For the people know that the next Congress will have a decisive part in finishing the war and making the peace. Reconversion, jobs, taxes, effective policing of the peace—in all these the Congress about to be elected will largely determine the shape of things to come.

No voter should become so obsessed with presidential personalities and national radio debates as to forget that on Nov. 7 he will have his opportunity to say what the next Congress will do. In voting for his Representative or for Senator (35 Senators are up for election) any citizen will have a much larger proportionate voice than when he casts a ballot for President. In one case he may be one among 10,000; in the other only one among 45,000,000. And he should have more close-to-home and accurate knowledge of his representatives.

But in this election he should make special effort to base his decision not on personal or local interests, but on national and international welfare. This is not a time to vote for a Congressman because he once got a job for Tom's nephew or because he promises to get a new post office for the county seat. Governor Dewey was referring particularly to what Congress is going to do about winning the peace.

The campaign has been turning more and more to discussion of foreign affairs. The presidential candidates have been coming closer and closer to defining policy. They have both come out specifically on two essentials of effective peace organization:

1. Proceeding to set up an organization without waiting for the world to be completely tidied up.

2. Giving the American representative on the World Security Council authority to join in swift action to curb aggression.

But many a Congressman and many a Senator has not declared himself on these questions. Some of the most fanatical isolationists have made beautiful generalized statements favoring American participation in an organization to enforce peace. All but six of the most rabidly isolationist Senators voted for the Connally resolution, indorsing international co-operation. But let no voter who remembers how the national desire to help keep the peace was betrayed after World War I be put off by weasel words. Let every voter who believes that preventing another war is a vital issue in this campaign demand—from Senators particularly—clear answers about specific measures to do it.

This is an issue far above party lines, and citizens who are serious about winning the peace should have no compunctions in testing candidates for Congress in both parties on their past records and their present willingness to be definite.

Dr. Temple of Canterbury

Although Dr. William Temple was Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England only two years and eight months, his passing will not stem the present strong evolutionary current in English history of which he was such an outstanding symbol.

Dr. Temple called himself a Christian social reformer. He sought to give Christian backing to his quest for a fairer social and economic society.

When King George VI, on Prime Minister Churchill's advice, appointed him Primate of All England, some people said, "Now we know which way the wind is blowing in Britain." Others said, "What! a Socialist Primate?"

But ordinary folk took heart from Dr. Temple's appointment. They were right, for it proved a prologue to a long program of social reforms.

But he had a task which to him was even of greater importance. It was to revitalize the Church of England's part in social and political changes. He sought a live, workaday religion—a new era in the relationship of church and state. More than that, he viewed the future of Protestantism on a world scale. He was President of the World Council of Churches, and he was closely interested in all constructive schemes for furthering international co-operation, including the federation idea.

He hardly had time to carry through his far-reaching plans. But the whole Christian world will doubtless echo Britain's gratitude for Dr. Temple's example and work.

Lay That Shooter Down!

The United States has one secret weapon too many. When you wonder what hit you, it has already disappeared with its one-man crew. And though you are sure there's at least a bazooka in the neighborhood, there's not a thing to be seen, not even a small boy.

But somewhere in those bushes over there in front of the Joneses' house, or back of the Smiths' fence, a sniper hides and giggles, and then maybe feels the sudden power conferred on him by modern research. With this weapon he could change the face of the world—if only he could hit the world on the back of the neck.

The potentialities of this equipment are recognized by Federal authorities. The OPA has succeeded in having the weapon suppressed. But such is the terroristic character of the invention that not even the United States Government would choose open battle with it, but resorted to diplomacy and legal technicalities, charging that it was wasting beans!

Well, that is a matter of opinion, according to certain crews who still have these new plastic bean shooters hidden out in the barn or up in the attic. Oh, oh—we've let it slip out, and without referring it to the censor's office! But that's what it is, a plastic bean shooter with some secret improvement that puts a wallop into it that only the Japanese who met the United States Navy the other day can appreciate.

As for the wasting of beans—your opinions on this question depend on at which end of the bean shooter you happen to be when the thing goes off.

"Political Advantage"

President Roosevelt took the occasion of Navy Day to march once more onto the political stage as Commander in Chief. Most of his campaign speech in Philadelphia was a review of the war, recited against an emotional backdrop of national rejoicing over the Navy's great triumph of the last few days in the Philippines.

We are not among those who would pretend Mr. Roosevelt has had no part in the military planning and management of the war or deny him credit for his just share in victory. Since he had been charged with failing to prepare the Nation for war, he could reasonably point out that ships which have just been fighting around the Philippines were started before Pearl Harbor. But Mr. Roosevelt did not tell the whole story about the planning and building of the greatest navy in the world.

The public would be better informed if both candidates were less selective in their recitals of history. Mr. Roosevelt's glowing account was all about success, with tributes to all the members of the team—not forgetting a captain whose foresight and competence were never apparently less than flawless.

Many independent voters will agree with Mr. Roosevelt's sharp rebuke to Republicans who intimate that their party in Congress will co-operate with a Republican President to win the peace but not with a Democrat in the White House. But when he denounces such an attitude as placing "political advantage" above devotion to country and world peace he calls attention to all the rest of a speech which seemed to be seeking a somewhat unfair "political advantage" by wrapping the Democratic candidate for President in the Stars and Stripes.

Saluti

The decision to give the Italian Government full diplomatic recognition comes logically and not ungracefully at this time. A year ago, even six months ago, Washington and London had not given the Italian regime the confidence, the military backing or the shipments of supplies needed to make it a responsible, functioning Government. There wasn't anything to recognize except the Allies' own uneasy puppet, whose control threads were badly snarled. Recognition under those circumstances would have been received as a misnomer and an indignity.

Today the underlying situation is slowly mending. Since Prime Minister Churchill's Italian visit and the Hyde Park conversations the heavy military hand has been lifting from Italy's civilian affairs. And even as Ambassador Kirk assumes his new title at the Embassy at Via Boncompagni, more and more food and supply ships are tying up at Italian docks. Today the recognition means something and promises more, and both sides can be gratified.

Keeping Free of the Mud and Slush

Nazis After the War

The Bookshelf

IN PHANTOM VICTORY, a fictional history of the Fourth Reich between 1945 and 1960, Erwin Lessner, formerly a major in the Austrian Army, paints a picture of a German collapse and eventual come back that is realistic in many parts, grossly exaggerated in others, and rather depressing on the whole. As the author sees the course of events, the Allied armies will, at some not too distant day, find themselves suddenly without an opponent. Over night, as it were, the entire Wehrmacht will have been disbanded. The road to Berlin will be open.

But it will be a bleak and even uncanny road, with all the civilians staying in their homes, all factories idle, all shops closed, all railway, river, and street traffic at a standstill. There will be no opponent to fight, but no authority to negotiate with, either.

* * *

When, after a couple of weird weeks, a neutral diplomat arranges for a meeting between Allied military leaders and a delegation from the German "Potsdam Bund," the Allies, in Mr. Lessner's story, eagerly seize upon the opportunity of concluding a preliminary armistice providing for Adolf Hitler's extradition but otherwise leaving the Potsdam Bund a free hand in the Reich's internal affairs. Needless to say, the Potsdam Bund is but a front for the German General Staff and the Hitler who is handed over to the Allies is not the genuine article.

Up to this point and including the satirical masterpiece describing Allied attempts to get hold of the genuine "Adolf," Mr. Lessner tells a plausible story. Events need not happen in this manner, but they could. Yet in his chronicle of subsequent developments, the author strays too far from the basis of rationality.

Not in his account of the German methods, though. In that respect, his imagination is guided by a profound knowledge of his subject. His account of the emergence of the youthful shepherd Friedolin who starts with exhorting the Germans "to do penance" and winds up by organizing the Reich in "penance districts" with "Penance Chief Wardens, Wardens, and Sub-Wardens," with "Penance Brigades," "Penance Youth," and all the other paraphernalia of a camouflaged Nazi Party, including the "Penance" greeting: "Büss Heil!"—all this has far more than a kernel of truth in it.

* * *

But he loses touch with reality in his description of Allied behavior and reactions. Admitted that world diplomacy has a poor record; admitted that not all the members of the United Nations see eye to eye on some fundamental matters, and admitted that fascist thinking has been attractive not only to Germans, Italians, Hungarians, or Spaniards. Still it is preposterous to assume that the lessons of the last forty years will be lost on all Hitler's victims and conquerors. The author misuses poetic license and defeats his own cause when he wants the reader to believe that of 130,000,000 Americans, one lone and easily silenced reporter will be able to see through the German game.

"Phantom Victory's" last chapter consists of the single line: "And for the rest, I say that Germany should be destroyed." The Catonian suggestion is candid but hardly practicable. Even if it could be carried out, it would dispose only of the physical menace that is Germany, and not of the spiritual menace that is Naziism. Above all, to insist on Germany's destruction means to declare the human mind bankrupt. Actually, this is what Mr. Lessner's book amounts to and what makes it a depressing piece of speculation.

E. S. P.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Censorship?

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful entertainments were it under proper regulations. —JOSEPH ADDISON, in *The Spectator*, June 16, 1711.

Voice of Experience

The Wide Horizon

By Bertram Benedict

The re-emergence of Herbert Hoover, only living ex-President of the United States, at the 1944 Republican National Convention, has re-awakened proposals that former Presidents be given seats without votes in the Senate, where theirs would be the voice of experience.

Representative Canfield (R) of New Jersey has introduced in Congress a bill to make former Presidents voteless members of the Senate. They would receive the same remuneration as elected members. Representative Canfield points out:

> Presidents rate high in their ability to voice with force and accuracy the views and aspirations of a great number of their fellow-citizens. Congress is itself the Nation's sounding-board of public opinion.

(A precedent exists in Congress for voteless members. The House has four such—a delegate each from the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, a resident commissioner each from the possession of Puerto Rico and the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The two delegates are elected for two years, the commissioner from Puerto Rico for four years; the commissioner from the Philippines is appointed by the President of the Commonwealth. The four traditionally speak only on subjects affecting their constituencies.)

* * *

Only two former Presidents of the United States have been elected to Congress. One was John Quincy Adams, who was elected to the House for nine terms beginning two years after his retirement from the Presidency and lasting until his death. The second Adams as a member of the House fulfilled the purposes for which seats in the Senate are now sought for all ex-Presidents. Disdaining partisanship, he spoke out fearlessly on almost all topics of the day. A former Secretary of State, he became chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. Professor W. E. Ford has written of him as a member of the House:

> At the time of his election no member had sat in the House who possessed such varied experience and appropriate qualities. He was familiar with the inside political history of forty years abroad and at home. . . . As a debater he was listened to with respect and, when aroused, with nearly as great fear, for his integrity was unquestioned, his information vast and ready. . . . His Congressional service (was) quite the most important part of his career.

Andrew Johnson, leaving the White House on March 4, 1869, came close to being elected to the United States Senate by the Tennessee legislature in that year. In 1872 he was defeated for election to the House, but in 1874 was sent to the Senate. He served during the brief special session of 1875, in the course of which he denounced President Grant for aspiring to a third successive term. Johnson died before the Senate met for regular session in December, 1875.

* * *

Grant left the Presidency a poor man, and for a time subsisted on income from a trust fund set up for him by friends. That may have been one reason why he tried for a third term. When his trust income dwindled, he joined a brokerage firm; its failure in 1884 threw him into personal bankruptcy, and ultimately Congress had to revive for him the rank of General, with salary. His "Memoirs" brought in large sums only after his death.

Some American recent Presidents (Cleveland, Roosevelt, Hoover) could fall back upon private means after leaving the White House. Others, like Coolidge, found remunerative pursuits open to them. Taft became Chief Justice. In Great Britain a retiring Prime Minister almost always remains in Parliament.

(Editorial Research Reports)

A Little More Frankness, Please

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

For a long time now, newspapermen in Washington have felt that the State Department has been missing a good bet in not telling the American people more about the knotty problems facing this country and the world. They hold the Department would be doing both itself and the Nation a favor if it worked out some way to encourage public interest in the jobs it is called on to do.

This does not mean, of course, that anyone believes the Department should attempt to propagandize for this or that course of action, except perhaps in cases where the difference between right and wrong is so clear as to leave no one in doubt. But it does mean that, where possible, the Department would do well to make the public more aware of the facts lying behind some of the bigger issues.

Italy might be taken as a case in point. Only the other day, the official bulletin of the Department of State contained an article written by one of the economic and diplomatic experts on the subject "Should We Help Italy?" This piece stressed the tremendous problems facing a beaten, wrecked, and impoverished Italy and pointed out that the United States had it within its power to aid greatly in rebuilding that country.

The article then went on to say that the United States ought to come to a decision on this question of helping the Italians. In other words, the article suggests that by this time the United States should have made up its mind just what policy it would pursue in Italy.

Although such a policy now seems to be emerging slowly from among the many confusing cross-currents characterizing America's attitude toward Italy, it has by no means become crystallized into what could be called a concise and complete long-range program. The Bonomi Government is still unable to fathom just how far the United States, and Great Britain, too, is willing to go in (1) using Italian troops to help clear the Germans from the rest of Italy, (2) helping Italy rebuild its shattered economic life, (3) encouraging needed social and economic changes, and (4) restoring parts of Italy's war-lost empire.

These are admittedly large questions and are all bound up with the general Allied policy toward the defeated members of the Axis, as well as with the special grievances which the Greeks, the Yugoslavs, the French, the British, and others have toward the Italians. No one expects that they can all be settled overnight or that, once settled, they will not have to be altered later.

Nonetheless greater public information on Italy would have at least two distinct advantages.

In the first place, greater information would enable the public to have a more definite idea of what it believes should be done about Italy. Having made up its collective mind about the course to be followed, the public would be in position to condemn any policy which did not meet its specifications and it would also show a healthy impatience with any undue slowness on the part of officialdom.

But there would be still another advantage. Once the public had agreed that America ought to follow this or that course toward Italy, it would be able to back up the steps taken by the White House, the State Department, or by other agencies in that direction. This would reduce the danger of unwise opposition on the part of Congress and it would also lessen the likelihood that persons or groups with special grudges against or special interests in Italy would be able to manipulate American policy.

Not only in Italy, but on many other diplomatic fronts, American statesmen face some of the stiffest tests ever confronted by democratic leaders. Their job is to build a peace, which must be fitted together like an immense jig-saw puzzle of various economic, social, and political interests and which can withstand the inevitable attacks of national selfishness, shortsightedness, and indifference.

To do so, they will need the intelligent backing of as large a portion of the American people as possible. Such a backing cannot come unless we all are aware of what is at stake and of what needs to be done, and this, in turn, is dependent upon adequate information. It is for this reason that so many persons now believe that it is up to the Government, but particularly the State Department, to find some means of explaining its problems to the public.

A Triad of Essentials

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Dignified and established by unequivocal enactment as a part of the fundamental law of the land is that First Article of the Bill of Rights which guarantees to all the people of the United States freedom of religious worship and freedom of the press. The great document of which this provision was made a part as clearly and definitely prescribes and limits the powers of the governing authority which it establishes. Beyond the limitations and boundaries thus fixed, whether in the enforcement of laws regularly passed or executive decrees and orders issued by prescribed authority, neither reason nor expediency provides a safe or secure way.

State, church, and press are, first and last, the three essential and really intimate functions or instrumentalities affecting our community interests, our general welfare, our progress, our exchange of opinion, and our status as participants and determining factors in the preserving, perpetuating, and safeguarding the liberties and privileges vouchsafed to us by the Constitution.

Only an alarmist, perhaps, or one bent upon the mischievous task of engendering fear and suspicion where no actual danger exists, would attempt to persuade the people of the United States, even in the time of a national election, to the belief that as between or among the members of this triad of essentials, the State, the church, and the press, there exists what might be termed a suspicion of jealousy, born, perhaps, of the apprehension of that unexpressed but besetting ambition to be greatest, at least in power and influence. It would be difficult, if not actually impossible, for the agitator and alarmist to point specifically to any contemplated or overt act justifying his suspicions. And yet the presence of smoke is said unfailingly to indicate the existence, somewhere, of fire.

Perhaps we are all too prone to disregard the direction of trends. The press, quick to respond to even veiled attacks upon its own liberties, is not always so zealous in its guardianship of the other members of the triad of essentials. It seems at times to fail to realize that an assault against one of the other two of the trio is, in reality, an assault upon the entire structure. Any open and flagrant disregard of the constitutional powers and functions of the congress or the judiciary, is an indirect assault upon the freedom of worship and the freedom of the press.

But the spreader of alarmist rumors still may find some difficulty in framing his indictment in convincing language, or proving his charges by presenting undeniable facts. It is at this point, perhaps, that he would remind us all of our persistent failure to regard the direction of observable trends. He would fail, perhaps, to be considerate enough to realize that even those whose best intentions we cannot honestly impugn are sometimes embarrassed by the support and acclaimed loyalty of selfish, designing, and often destructive and even revolutionary fellow travelers.

Few thoughtful persons, men or women, no matter what their religious faith or their political convictions, are afraid to be put up on notice or to face a state of facts. Those of us who are courageous, even if we have permitted ourselves to become biased or illiberal, may deem it wise to accept even informal and unofficial notice of the existence of enemies within who, either ignorantly or designedly, fail and refuse to appraise, at the values we place upon them, the power and right to govern ourselves, the freedom of worship, and the freedom of uncensored expression of opinion in the press. Better far that these enemies of democracy, if existent, be dealt with here and now than that they be permitted to spread the seeds of discord and enmity broadcast.

No chain is stronger than each of its individual links. No institution, whether governmental or social, is more substantial than its several components. Those of us who realize the necessity of informed action and thoughtful inquiry need not be reminded that the instruments of defensive and protective action are at hand. The ballot box and the secret ballot are the implements and available weapons of the family of American freemen.

"From the Standpoint of a Democrat—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From the standpoint of a Democrat, and writing as such, one of the principal issues, if not the controlling one, in the present national campaign, is this: Would the election of President Roosevelt for a fourth successive term violate one of the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party?

To answer the question one must refer to political history regarding a third successive term for any President. That applies with greater force to a fourth successive term, regardless of the personality of the candidate.

Senator Harding became President on March 4, 1921. He died in midsummer of 1923, when Vice-President Coolidge succeeded and served the unexpired term. Mr. Coolidge was nominated by the Republicans in 1924, and in November of that year he was elected in his own right. In the latter part of 1926, public discussion arose as to whether or not President Coolidge would seek another term. On Aug. 2, 1927, Mr. Coolidge announced that he did not choose to run, and on Dec. 6, 1927, he amplified that statement and asked that his wishes be respected. Senator Fess (R) of Ohio asserted publicly that, in his opinion, if President Coolidge were renominated he would accept the nomination.

But it will be recalled that Senator La Follette (Sr.) offered a Resolution, known as No. 128, in the United States Senate, which provided:

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

Strong arguments were made by Democratic Senators in favor of the Resolution.

After considerable debate the Resolution was passed by a vote of 56 to 26.

All of the Democrats who voted, excepting three, voted for the Resolution. Fourteen Republicans voted for the Resolution.

Among the Democrats who voted for the Resolution were Senator Barkley, the present majority leader of the Senate; Senators Wagner, Gillette, McKellar, Thomas (Okla.), and Tydings, and also Senator Neeley (now Governor of West Virginia), all of whom are now supporting President Roosevelt for a fourth term. In fact, Senator Barkley nominated the President for a fourth term in the recent National Democratic Convention.

It may be that they would contend that in voting for the La Follette Resolution they were voting against a third successive term and not against a fourth successive term, or that they have changed their opinion since the La Follette Resolution was passed. But in view of the language of the Resolution, I, for one, as a Democrat, cannot believe that the alibi, if such it be, is supportable.

Washington — LEVI H. DAVIS